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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th March.
CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4622	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Breilich	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1897.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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[illegible]WARD PASSAGES booked without [illegible] and on the most favourable terms. Berth [illegible]ted, with special attention to grouping. [illegible]CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL- [illegible]procured. [illegible]FICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. [illegible]isting concessions. [illegible]t on arrival. [illegible], BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND [illegible]rent rates. [illegible]plied gratis, and general infor- [illegible]

[illegible]ESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]RDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono- [illegible], in elegant style and at the shortest [illegible]opper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible]pply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 25th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

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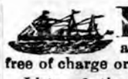
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE..... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, it . 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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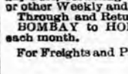
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	5th April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
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ombay, 13th March, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 4th March, 1897.

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A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED,

Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.

Per Bottle, Annas 12.

SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

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THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from stock.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash. Rs.	as
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50 do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHLORINATED LIME

PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

Can be pre- served in House, and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in "Times of India," January 30th.

CHLORINE GAS GENERATOR FOR SICK ROOMS, PLAGUE, FEVERS, LUNG DISEASES.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

An inexpensive and satisfactory method of generating Chlorine Gas. Always satisfactory in action, and has the advantage of being perfetly clean. The Gas reaches every part of the room.

Price Re. 1-8 with full directions.

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WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

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This business is in a flourishing condition and commands a large market.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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BICYCLE BROOCHES,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,

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ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

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The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
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NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
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NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
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NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
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NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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KEMP & CO.'S

SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID.

Prepared to our Special Formula by the most eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England. Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

CARBOLIC ACID.

One of the most powerful of Disinfectants, Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

Is the best in the Market. Per Tin As. 8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT, AND BYCULLA.

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PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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WRITE FOR OUR NEW

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "ARCHIMEDE," Captain Anfoso S., are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 18th March, 1897.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON-MAJOR K. R. Kirtikar, F. L. S. I. M. S., will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.
SUBJECT.—The dispersal of PLANT SEEDS properly treated, illustrated with pictures and specimens.
Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1897, for the SUPPLY of COAL during the year 1897-98.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
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PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!,
USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
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Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
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VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage.....	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway Company, a quantity of lost luggage, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF CHIMNEYS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms, on account of the defaulting indentor, Khanbhoy Eheramjee of Aitwarpeith, Poona, the following goods:—

K E—1-10—19 cases chimneys, 10 line, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan.
K E—11-20 10 cases chimneys, 5-8 line, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, dressing and washhand tables, safe, without arm and easy chairs, ottoman, clothes press, almyrah, dressing glass, &c.
A few kerosine oil cooking stoves of different patterns.
10 cases each 5 dozen tins, 13 oz. Brown's maize cornflour.
1 case crackers.
On account of the concerned exors, s. Ehranfels—
E H H 298—1142-1153—110 kegs, each 1 cwt, wrought iron fine rose nails.
" " 13657-12,768—95 kegs, each 1 cwt, patent strong rose nails, flat.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem—
E W—766—1 case lametta.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand office-sh gram.
1 light, dog-cart.
1 Singer's Apollo bicycle cushion tyre, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Foremen's Bungalow, G. I. P. R., the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, No. 8 cooking stove, Rosina roses, etc., the property of the late Mr. MCDONALD, Foreman.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schleimayer and Sonne light victoria, light ribbed dog-cart, young chesnut waler horse, chesnut Arab galloway, sets of single harness, D. B. B. L. fowling piece by Rodrigues, with implements in case, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 C B grey pony, about 13 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand victoria, with a chesnut Arab horse and harness,
1 strong high wheeled dog cart in good order.
The property of the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. BIRDWOOD—
1 handsome strong iron grey country bred horse, 15 hands, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 bay waler gelding, 15, 1½, 6 years old, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, salt, fittings, furniture, and show cases, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Eldar Mahal, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.
Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crock ryware, a firstrate mahogany grand square piano by "Schleimayer," in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hick's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built vis a vis victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large size open carved cane partition screen, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVERY.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

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CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

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Agents in Bombay.
23 Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming grounds, tennis Courts, Cricket, Hockey, and good Library. Special attention paid to Delicate or Backward Pupils. Apply to "B," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th, and on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for "HOLI" (Hindu Holiday).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has THIS DAY been OPENED at SURAT, and the GOVERNMENT TREASURY there TRANSFERRED to the Bank's charge.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BHAISETT, who was an Assistant in our Firm is NO LONGER in our Service since the 1st instant.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

MR. GUY DOBREE LYS; our former Travelling Canvasser in our Wholesale Spirit, Beer, and Wine Department is NO LONGER in our Service.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office
2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—
(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.
(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.
(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.
(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.
(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.
It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic "as, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

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ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS

SUIT Rs. 35. COAT VEST AND TROUSERS

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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, worthless, and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form it may be with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons phrasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 10,00,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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C. HENRIOT
Manager.

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RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
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Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6,
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 13,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,173,000 = „ 8,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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Manager.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 11-48m., 11-5'a. Low water, 5-24m., 5-37a.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.
Western India Lawn-Tennis championship.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address by the Rev. T. Currie, M.A., for young men only, 8-45 p.m., Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will take place in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 4-30, this evening, when papers on plague, read by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, will be discussed.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Soonderdas Pitamber, residing at Mahim, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from home, on the 18th instant, his servant broke open one of his boxes, and having abstracted therefrom eleven currency notes for Rs. 10 each and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs 71, absconded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Light of Foot		Latann.
Overture	Pique Dame		Suppe.
Grand Fantasia	Erin		Basquil.
Serenade	La Polonia		Hartmann.
Selection	The Gay Parisienne		Carrll.
Valse	Hansel and Gretel		Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH LUCIFER MATCHES.—A Mahomedan girl, named Sherifa, aged five years, residing with her parents on the first floor of a house, at Mathurpakady Road, was, on Wednesday night, playing with a box of lucifer matches, when one of the matches accidentally got ignited and set fire to her clothes, burning her body and right hand. The girl was, yesterday morning, taken by her parents to the J. J. Hospital, and was detained under treatment.

BURGLARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Radhabai, a woman of immoral character, residing on the second floor of a house, at Thakoredwar Road, has reported to the police that during her absence from home for an hour, on Wednesday night, her room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, and a quantity of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 201-12, were stolen. On an inquiry made by the police, a portion of the wearing apparel was found in the sweeper's passage, at the back of the house.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry, yesterday at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Narayen Bapoo, a dock labourer, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carpenter Street. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged under a muccadum, named Succaram Bhageo, in loading a railway waggon with iron girders, by means of a crane, at the Prince's Dock. An iron girder was swung and hoisted up in order to place it in the waggon, when the girder in swinging round jerked the guy out of the hand of a man who was holding it, and struck the deceased, who was seated on the handle of the crane, knocking him down. The girder immediately came down and jammed the deceased's head between it and the crane's platform. The labourers at once hove up the girder and removed the deceased, when it was found that his head was crushed and the brain protruding. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EVENING PARTY.—An evening party was given on Monday, at the Kankaria Tank, to Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, who goes home on six months' sick leave, by the Honorable Mr. Ramchandr Chonilal, C. I. E., and other leading citizens of Ahmedabad. About seven hundred ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitations. Mr. McCorkell arrived at about 10-15 p.m., and was received at the entrance of Kankaria by some of the leading citizens. The arrangements were most satisfactorily carried out, and as the weather kept fine, the illuminations, which were on a grand scale, looked their best. There were many thousands of buttees and coloured lanterns of various descriptions. The garden was furnished with couches and seats, music was supplied by the fine band of the 5th Infantry, and the refreshments were excellent. Kankaria is the largest reservoir in India, covering seventy-two acres, and more than a mile round is a regular polygon of thirty-four sides, each 190 feet long. It was, when completed by Sultan Kutubuddin, in 1451, entirely surrounded by many tiers of cut stone steps, with six sloping approaches flanked by cupolas and an exquisitely carved watersluice. In the centre of the lake, connected with the margin by a forty-eight arch viaduct, is an island on which in old days were a garden called Nagina, or the Jewel, and a summer palace, called Ghattamandal, a favourite resort of the later Ahmedabad kings. In 1781, the approaches and their cupolas were in ruins, the sides of the lake in bad repair, the bridge fallen in, and the island with no trace of a garden or a palace. In this state it remained till, in 1872, the Collector, Mr. Borradaile, undertook its repair and converted it into the excellent place it now is. Kankaria being a public place, nearly 400 sight-seers somehow smuggled themselves into the garden. Notwithstanding such a great strain, the waiters worked most patiently, and the arrangements left nothing to be desired. The universal verdict pronounced the Honourable Mr. Ranchorlal "a jolly good fellow" and the ladies, with one accord, said that he was "such a dear good soul" for having provided the entertainment.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJI ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr. D. I. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 15th July to 31st December 1896:—(General Fund)—H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G C S I, Rs 500; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E (Governor of Bombay), and Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F Camadore, each Rs 50; H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K C I E, Rs. 25; Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, Rs 15; the Hon'ble Mr H Birdwood, I C S, C S I, Col Charles W Godfrey, Khan Bahadur Nasscherjee R Bhola, E R Gilbert, and J G (monthly subscribers from August to December), each Rs 10; Mr N N Khotare (monthly subscriber from July to December), Rs 6; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C I E, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-ulama, Dr Dastoor Hooshang Jamasp, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Desabi Pudumji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Rao Badour Dr Vishram Ramji Ghollay, Brigadier-General J Gasacre, C B, A J, Bundakhoda, H B, M C, and Surg-Lieut-Col A S G Jayakar, each Rs 5; and Mr Pestonjee Jehangir (monthly subscriber) for November and December) Rs. 4 (Christmas List),—H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E (Governor of Bombay), Mr Alex J Agabeg, Bai Dinbai Nesservanjee Petit, R G C, the Hon'ble Mr Nowrosjee N Wadia, C I E, Mr George Cotton, and Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, each Rs 10; C B L, G W M, G P dS, E W K, G H T, H E E P, F A R, A M T J, C, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, Messrs Sorabjee N Talati and Co, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Strachey, H J R, F L W, P T, H G, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, J M T, Mr N N Kothare, F A L, B C G G, J C G B, Mrs A Bapty, and F S F, each Rs 5; E H, E F, M G R, I O C, M O, G K H, Mr D Gostling, and Mr H M Chichgur, each Rs 3, and F A O, Rs 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

8-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence and Address.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Orr, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Jutagh.

MARCH 17.

Tate, Surg Capt, Punjab, A M S, on leave from Rawal Pindi.
Jennings, Capt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Duff, Lt, Bo, R A, to join, to Quetta.
Adair, 2 Lt, Bo, unattached list, to join, Ahmednagar.
Widdicombe, Capt, do, Inspr, Army Signalling, on duty, to Poona.
Barthorp, Capt, Ms, 1st North Regt, on duty, to Wellington.
Hutchinson, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Murray, Lt Col, Burmah, R A, on duty, to Rangoon.
Noding, Surgn Major, Bengal, on duty, to Lucknow.
Thomson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Allahabad.
[illegible], Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Agra.
[illegible]oren Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Meerut.
[illegible], Capt, Bengal, York and Lanc Regt, on duty, to
[illegible] Bengal Kings Shro, L I, on duty, to Sitapur.
[illegible]njab, Devon Regt, on transfer, to Jullundur.
[illegible]b, Lingford Le Infy, from Depot, to Ferozepore.
[illegible] Punjab, R Highs, to join to Umballa.
[illegible]jab, R W Surrey, to join, to Umballa.

MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP
[illegible] & Emollient.—This essentially com- [illegible] most agreeable and beneficial in use, [illegible] the skin is sensitive, or has be[illegible] by exposeure on land or sea. It [illegible] and hence with its soothing and [illegible]ving tendency is particularly valuable [illegible] A luxury for the Toilet, and the [illegible]sable for Children, Creamy lathers, de[illegible]ed Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE FAMINE.

THE CROPS IN JUNAGADH.

THE cotton crop has failed very badly this season, writes a Junagadh correspondent. For instance, in the Una District the yield was 10 bhars as compared with 50 last year. The people are now anxiously looking forward to the winter crop which, it is expected, will compensate for this poor cotton outturn. However, the winter crop will also be short of the average by about 4 or 5 annas in the rupee. The extent of famine as seen at the capital is not very alarming, but in the districts it is different. The people dig up grass roots in some of the sea-coast villages from which they after great exertions get a sort of seed called, thegi in these parts, which they use for food. The State opened relief-works at an estimated cost of from Rs. 75,000 to a lakh of rupees in the chief centres of the districts. The people in the districts are suffering terribly from want. The cultivators have been granted remissions of land revenue by the Durbar, which under the beneficent direction of the Nawab Saheb is doing its utmost to relieve all forms of distress.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned temporary Assistant Surgeons have been appointed to the Medical charge of the Relief-works:—

Mr. P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. and S., Shetphal Tank work, Poona District.

Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas, L.M. and S., Amalner-Dharangaon Railway earth-work, Khandesh.

Mr. G. C. Kusumbhkar, L.M. and S., work of a large dam to be raised near Ahmednagar.

Mr. V. J Raval, L.M. and S., Barsi Road-Pandharpur Railway earth-work, Sholapur.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 16th March were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 15th, 5 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 8 inches same date last year. Rabi flourishing, but slightly damaged by blight and locusts in Tatta Taluka, by locusts and frost in Sujawal Taluka, by drought and frost in Sehwan Taluka, and by drought in four other talukas. Kharif harvesting nearly completed. Ensuing year's kharif preparations going on. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts. Cattle healthy except in Sehwan and Dadu talukas.

Shikarpur.—Rabi injured by frost and westerly winds. Want of rain generally felt. Prices of staple food-grains 12 seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in five talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops affected with frost in five talukas and damaged by locusts in Guni Taluka. Kharif preparations in progress in two talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in three talukas. Average price of wheat at Dero Mohbat 6 seers, at Hala 8 seers per rupee; price in other talukas unchanged.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi flourishing in Thul and Shahbadpur talukas, injured by winds in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas. Sukur Canal flowing. Earthquake at Jacobabad on 8th; no damage done. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi flourishing. Average price of wheat 8 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district against 8 seers and 12 seers, respectively, last week.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 13th March 1897).—Reaping of wheat and picking of cotton in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady but high; jowari 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 10 seers, wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply and labour sufficient. Prices of foodgrains stationary except in Jhalod Taluka.

Kaira.—(For week ending 13th March 1897).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of bajri 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, and rice 8 seers per rupee

Broach.—Cotton picking and threshing of wheat in progress. Cotton crop is withering in parts of Vagra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 13th March 1897).—Cotton picking in progress except in Olpad Taluka. Reaping of wheat in Mandvi Taluka continues. Outturn of wheat is estimated at 8 annas. Fodder supply good. Prices steady in all the talukas.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Total rainfall during season at Dhulia 25 inches 82 cents, Average fall in the district 24 inches 98 cents. Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi continue. Standing crops in good condition. Ploughing for the next season in progress. Grass scanty. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Nasik.—(For week ending 13th March 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 36 inches 84 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Burning the gals commenced in the Satpur, Dindori, and Peint talukas, and reaping and threshing of rabi crops in progress. The state of the rabi crops in bagayat lands is good. Fodder not sufficient except in Danzi villages.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 10° cool on 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 2° cool on 11th and 12th, and *nil* on 16th. Vapour in air defective on 10th, 11th, and 12th, normal on 13th, 14th, and 16th, and excessive on 15th. Abnormal wind southerly on 14th and 15th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rab spreading and burning in operation. Reaping of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon, Calyan, and Bhiwndi talukas. Crops not yet ready elsewhere. The outturn of rabi crops is estimated to be about 12 annas in Umbergaon, Mahim, and Bassein talukas, and annas 4 in Bhiwndi, and annas 2 in Kalyan Taluka.

Kolaba.—Threasing of rabi crops commenced. Rab collection and burning in progress. Average price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 35 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere, except in Panvel, Karjga, and Mangaon talukas, where it has risen by 75 tolas, 25 tolas, and 1 seer, respectively. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops and rab-burning commenced. Slight rise of prices of rice in Sangameshvar Taluka and slight fall in Vengurla and Malvan talukas. Fodder supply scanty. Cattle healthy except in Deogad and Dapoli talukas and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the district. Rabi crops withered for want of rain. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight rise in the prices of jowari in Khed, Sirur, Haveli, Maval, and Indapur talukas and in Ambegaon Peth. In the remaining three talukas and two pethas the prices are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Reaping and threshing of rabi crops continue. Wheat in two talukas affected by blight. Condition of cattle growing worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 53 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 13th March 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 19 inches 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 88 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, Malsiras 8 inches 52 cents; no rain during week. Ploughing commenced for hot weather crops in a few garden lands. Harveing of irrigated jowari and wheat in progress. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. General rise in the price of jowari in all talukas except in Sholapur Taluka, where the price is steady. Average price of jowari at Sholapur is 11 seers 3 chhataks.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping almost completed. Preparation of land for next season commenced in places. Water-supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops in garden lands and along river banks completed. Prices of fodder rising. State of agricultural stock poor. Water-supply failing in most talukas. Slight rise in the prices of food-grains in Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas, and fall in Bagalkot Taluka; prices stationary in the other talukas.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Later crops dried up in most places. Condition of agricultural stock fair, of artizans middling, of labourers and cattle indifferent. Land is being prepared for next season. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum: jowari 12, bajri 12 and rice 9 seers per rupee. Water-supply failing in eastern talukas. Fodder becoming scarcer and dearer. Arrangements for relief adequate. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops fair except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund talukas where they have withered. Rabi harvest in progress. Cotton picking continues. Price of jowari 13 seers 3 chhataks against 12 seers 4 chhataks last week.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Late rice harvest in progress on coast. Cutting of sugarcane crops and sowing of it for next season in progress in Ghaut talukas. Agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Reaping of wheat and pressing of sugarcane completed. Cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat, and gram 8 seers 50 tolas, 10 seers 70 tolas, 9 seers 30 tolas, and 9 seers 30 tolas, respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Bajri 9 seers and jowari 10 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking and threshing of rabi crops continue. Extraction of poppy juice commenced in Kadi Division. Outturn of crops estimated at 14 annas in the rupee. Prices of food-grains: bajri 17, wheat 17, rice superior 13, and inferior 18 pounds per British rupee.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND—BOMBAY BRANCH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited from all classes of the community throughout the Presidency. The Bank of Bombay has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for same. A complete list of all subscribers will appear once a week.

G. COTTON,
Honorary Secretary

Bombay, 16th March, 1897.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS UP TO THE 19TH INSTANT.

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His Excellency Lord Sandhurst	1,000
Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst	500
The Hon'ble Sir C F Farran	700
Marquis of Breadalbane, K G	500
Marchioness of Breadalbane	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	5,000
Mr Jacob Sassoon	5,000
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Messrs Volkart Brothers	1,000
Messrs Prier de Saone and Co	500
Messrs Sanday and Co	500
Bai Hemcorebai, widow of late Seth Ramjee Madhowjee	2,500
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Do. Friends	36
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Messrs Glade and Co	500
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Vrijbovandas Madhowdas	100
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Mr Bhadias Vulubdas	100
Mr Abjee Umersey	100
Messrs Jethabhai Vardhman and Co	100
Messrs Dowjee Vusonjee and Co	61
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Surg-Lieut-Col Geo Waters	51
Mr Juga Ludha	51
Mr Asar Virjee	50
Mr Tokersey Jewraj	25
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London, yesterday, 27 lakhs, out of the 40,000 offered, were allotted at 1s. 3d., at which tenders received 75 per cent., 16¼ lakhs having been given to Calcutta, 4¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 5¾ lakhs to Madras. 3¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers were also allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 3-32d., at which tenders also received 75 per cent. These rates are the same, both for Bills and Transfers, as were obtained at last Wednesday's regular allotments; but the Transfers fetched 1-32d. less than the higher price obtained for extra Sales made in the interval. An extra allotment of ¼ lakh of Bills on Bombay was made yesterday, at 1s. 3 1-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.

A decline of 5-16ths took place in Consols in London yesterday at 111 7-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. French Rentes in Paris remained at 102¼ *ex-coupon* with Paris Exchange on London slightly higher, at fcs. 25·16½. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. lower, at 28 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 42 1-8 cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 cents.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool gave way 1-32d. per lb., returning to Monday's quotations of 3 31-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for March-July deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for July-August. Other quotations come unchanged. The market closed quite last evening; Surats dull, and Arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The New York Cotton market was still virtually unchanged yesterday, at 7¼ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and an advance of ten points in June Futures, at 7·12 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and below we give the present comparison of the figures for the season to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	10,000	17,000
Four days' do	44,000	46,000	74,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,111,000	4,624,000	7,116,000

Prices of Cotton in our local market have remained much the same to-day, but there has not been much enquiry for shippers' account. Settlements of this month's contracts continue to be made in Broach and Bengals, at Rs. 192-3, and Rs. 144, respectively.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No change has been reported in this markets to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	10,687 bales.
Wheat	4,481 cwts.
Linseed	718 "
Rapeseed	578 "
Gingellyseed	4,851 "
Rice	10,385 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of Merchant's Bills were sold; but there was very little enquiry for Bank Paper. Later in the day the market became firmer in tone, and rates improved 1-32d., all round, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·59 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for 3½ per Cents, after opening at 101 for cash and 101 3-16 for the settlement, receded to 100 7-8 and 101 1-8, in the two positions, respectively, 97½ having been nominally quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The market is closed, and quotations on all lines are nominally unaltered.

The Banks and Markets generally will be closed to-morrow, and on Monday, for the native *Holi* holidays.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 10th March, 1897 are as follows:—

	In March 1897. Bengal.	In Feb. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	13,00,000	55,25,000
Actual	34,81,500	9,16,500	44,25,000
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worst than Estimate	7,43,500	3,83,508	10,97,000

Twelve sales of Bengal opium and Eleven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of March 1897. Bengal.	To end of Feb. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	5,07,00,000	1,53,00,000	6,60,00,000
Actual	4,85,03,525	1,31,85,475	6,05,89,000
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worst than Estimate	21,96,475	33,14,525	54,11,000

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 5th March 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,070	43,543	..	10,486	..	55,437
Parcels, &c.	57,130	27,632	19,448	..	177,203	..
Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other earnings	2,851	2,906	..	55	..	10,325
Total for week	93,051	84,094	8,957	..	..	..
Aggregate	10,43,154	1031713	..	..	11,441	..

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	76,000	2,03,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	440	9	614
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	8,16,782	14,57,549	34,013	23,07,345
Total for 9 weeks	8,92,783	16,60,549	37,013	25,90,345
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,24,096	2,17,991	2,653	3,48,743
Per mile of Ry do.	273	473	6	752
Total to corresponding date do.	10,75,484	22,53,903	45,038	33,73,425

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 83,743
Ditto to date ..... " 7,83,080

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,46,059	4,95,740	6,516	6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	..	..	..	7,69,191
Decrease				1,11,876

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 17.

10 p.m. .. 78·0

THURSDAY.—MARCH 18.

6 a.m. .. 73·3
12 a.m. .. 89·4
2 p.m. .. 82·2
4 p.m. .. 81·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GODHRA.

DEATH.

MISTRY—SCREWALLA—March 13, at Godhra, Dinbai, wife of Dr. Muncherjee Jamasjee Mistry, Acting Civil Surgeon, Godhra, and daughter of Mr. Burjorjee Nanabhai Screwalla. Funeral, this morning, at 7 o'clock, at Broach.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORRIE—March 3, at Multan, the wife of J N Corrie, North Western Railway, of a son.

POULTER—March 15, at Fort St George, Madras, the wife of Lieut D R Poulter, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRAMLY—WHITE—March 12, at Umballa, by the Rev H Plowman, M A, Major R D Jennings Bramly, Gordon Highlanders, to Agnes Mary, widow of the late Francis S White, M R C S, I S A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

IT is impossible to suppose that the sad necessity of sending six hundred Highlanders to Crete and of blockading that Island, and even the Piræus and Volo, explains the activity in all the British arsenals of which Reuter tells us, and the hot haste in which quantities of war stores are being despatched, not only to Malta, but to the Cape. Prince George with his little fleet, supported by eight or ten torpedo boats, could not dream of attacking Malta, much less of making a diversion by setting out on an expedition to South Africa. Now that the anger aroused by Kaiser William's wholly unexpected telegram to President Kruger has subsided, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, would not in his more tranquil mood order a Flying Squadron to put to sea to warn off German cruisers from the Cape of Tempests. But we are told that quantities of war stores are being constantly despatched to the Cape. A large number of steamers are being chartered to take stores in equal haste to Malta. Against what enemy or combination of enemies are these preparations so hurriedly made? It cannot be supposed that they are merely to impress King George of Greece, the Prince of Wales's brother-in-law, with an idea that Great Britain is very wrath with him and his little kingdom, and will punish his contumacy by piling up materials of war far and near and even at the further end of Africa. Mr. Goschen, in the course of a speech in the City, on the 24th February, defended the bombardment of the Cretan Camp by the Admirals as a measure necessary to preserve the concert of the Powers, "which may save the world from immense dangers." This was not by any means a reassuring statement. But the gravity of the international situation was further emphasised by the significant expression that with the concert "it may be possible to avert a catastrophe that would have incalculable consequences."

The catastrophe, thus spoken of with bated breath, of course, would be the explosion of the European powder magazine, dealing death not merely to men but to nations. Has anything occurred within the last day or two to bring this dread possibility measurably nearer? According to recent official utterances the great Powers are united in a policy of coercion. The quota of troops to be furnished by each is fixed; Great Britain is sending a Highland Regiment to reinforce the Marines in the Cretan seaport towns; France has ordered six hundred Marines to take part in the joint occupation. The proposal to send troops originated with Russia, but we do not hear that her quota is on its way; but, then, neither Germany, Austria, nor Italy have been as prompt as the two Western Powers, so that the absence of any intimation that the Russian contingent has not yet been despatched need not of itself occasion surprise. Still the fact remains that all the British arsenals are working full time, that steamers are being chartered, and that war material is being sent to South Africa and Malta. There must be serious ground for preparations for war at a moment when the recent tension is said to have given place to an understanding amongst the Powers for common action in Cretan and Greek waters. The one reassuring circumstance is that none of the other five Powers seem to be preparing for war; at all events, no hint of anything of the kind is given in the telegrams. It is true that some five weeks ago it was generally believed in St. Petersburg that Great Britain contemplated a coup in the Levant, and that war was imminent. The Black Sea Fleet and two Army Corps in the southern provinces bordering on that sea were mobilised and the leave of all officers stopped. Since then Russia's allies in the Balkans have been preparing for war. Servia has been offered 120,000 magazine rifles by the Russian War Office, and all Servian reserves have been called out. The reserves have been warned in Bulgaria. What do all those preparations mean? What do the British preparations now in progress mean? The prospects of peace do not seem to have been improved by the self-denying agreement of the Powers to expend their superfluous energies in coercing Greece.

A FEW days ago we gave and commented on a report of Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, in which the raising of the level of the subsoil water by the filling in of the Byculla Flats was shown to have synchronised with a remarkable and growing increase in the number of diseases of the respiratory organs. Even if the possibility of a close connection between the water-logged condition of the island and the havoc wrought by the plague be disputed, no one laying any claim to a knowledge of the most rudimentary sanitary principles can deny that the saturation of the subsoil has materially deteriorated the health of the city. When discussing the subject we stated that plans for the carrying out of a scheme of subsoil drainage were being prepared under the instructions of Government by Mr. Playford Reynolds, the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division. It may not be generally known that a scheme, prepared by Mr. Rienzi Walton, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Smith, on the lines suggested by Mr. Baldwin Latham, has lain unprinted in the archives of the Municipality for six years. Mr. Baldwin Latham enunciated in his report—for which by the bye he was paid no less than Rs. 31,608—the governing principle to be observed in the drainage. This was that all flood waters from the hills or lands above the sea level at high tide should be intercepted and prevented from flowing on to the low lands by being conveyed by the most convenient routes to the sea and there discharged. The scheme prepared by Mr. Walton in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Smith, in accordance with this principle, provided for a deep channel from Clerk Road across the Flats, Haines Road, and Fergusson Road right up to the Worli village, where large sluices would be provided. The existing sluices at Love Grove are far too small for the purpose of carrying off the water expeditiously, nor is the soil at a sufficiently low level. The present sluices near Worli village are supposed to discharge storm water, but the channel from them to the sea is always being silted up, and nearly all the water which should go that way comes gradually through the culvert in Haines Road into the reservoir, whence it is partially discharged through the Love Grove sluices.

Mr. Latham recommended that the channels for taking away the flood waters of Bombay should be made sufficient to carry off two inches per hour. The records of rainfall given in his report extend over a period of 41 years, and they show that in only 17 of these did the hourly rainfall on any day reach that high limit. One inch of rainfall per hour is seldom greatly exceeded in the monsoon. A reduction in the size of the drains would greatly diminish the cost of the scheme, which on the basis of Mr. Latham's proposal would cost according to Mr. Walton's calculation no less than 112 lakhs of rupees. It was the costliness of the project which led Mr. Acworth, the then Commissioner, to decide not to bring it before the Corporation. By the reduction of the drains to a size capable of carrying off a one-inch rainfall the cost would be reduced to eighty-six lakhs. This reduction could be made without materially impairing the value of the scheme as a whole. Mr. Latham naturally looked at the question from an exclusively sanitary and engineering point of view, and his plan aimed at scientific perfection, to meet every possible emergency. The authorities on the other hand, have to decide upon any scheme, not only from its engineering but also from its financial aspects. The provision of a wide ditch or nullah to carry off an inch of water per hour will no doubt relieve Bombay from the water-logging which is now so detrimental to general health. This is what is wanted, and it is not an essential part of the scheme that the possibility of a temporary flood of an hour or two's duration in low lying districts should be entirely obviated. It would be sufficient for all practical purposes to reduce exceptional floods by one-half their former volume.

There are doubtless other portions of the scheme which could be modified without diminishing its practical value. A great deal could be done to prevent unhealthy saturation of the soil by the adoption of the scheme for portions of the city. If high level drains to run into Back Bay were constructed, and a low level channel made from Clerk Road to Worli village, the cost would not exceed forty-three lakhs. In the report which Mr. Smith recently sent in it is shown that the provision of a low level channel around the deposits on the Flats—which are now so great an obtruction to the flow of subsoil water to the sea—will aid materially in a return to the better state of things which existed before the Byculla marshes were filled up. It is for experts to decide to what extent Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme can be modified, or whether a simple plan of conveying the storm water by open ditches or nullahs to the sea can be substituted for it. On one point, however, there can be no difference of opinion, namely, that the drainage of the subsoil is no less important a requirement for making Bombay a healthy city than the completion of the sewerage. The soil of the city has been rendered foul by the density of the population in areas that have not been drained. The soil being fouled the water that soaks into it, and cannot escape, gives out the most unhealthy exhalations. The provision of drainage will take away the surplus water delivered into the city, now in great part allowed to be wasted and sunk into the subsoil. The necessity for a rapid removal of flood water was never more apparent than during the last monsoon, when a full average rainfall occurred in about two months, and low lying parts of the island were flooded for days together. There is little wonder that such a state of affairs, when superadded to the dirt and overcrowding of the Native Town, has been followed by a most destructive epidemic.

ALTHOUGH Bombay is suffering greatly from the prevailing pestilence, the Presidency compares favourably with other parts of India in the matter of funds locally raised for the mitigation of the distress caused by Famine. It heads the list with a total of over one lakh and three-quarters, and the North-West Provinces, where the distress is much more severe, comes next with Rs. 1,60,671. Bengal takes the third place, with rather more than three-quarters of a lakh. As the fund was started in Bombay some weeks before the Viceroy gave the signal for the opening of a Central Fund, our contributions to the latter have not been so large as in the case of Bengal and the other Provinces. In Madras and the Central Provinces, for instance, the local organisations have raised infinitesimal amounts, subscriptions towards the General Fund having been made instead. In actual practice it matters little whether the subscriptions are given for the needs of the Province in which the donor resides, or whether they go to the General Fund, for in the distribution of the latter the amount locally raised will be looked upon as part of the allotment made. When the movement was first started we pointed out that great care should be exercised in fixing the principle of allotment, and urged that the location of the Central Committee in Calcutta should not lead to any favouritism to Bengal. The need for the caution is shown in the action of the local Committee of that Province in asking for no less than Rs. 30,70,000, accompanying the modest request with the intimation that "it may be necessary to apply for additional assistance." As the General Fund, which now amounts to 70 lakhs, is not likely to exceed a crore of rupees, this demand upon it is out of all proportion to the relative need of the Province as compared with other parts of India. In replying to the circular letter of Colonel Ottley asking what allotment will be required, the Bombay Secretary has strongly suggested that the allotment of the General Funds should be made on the basis of proportionate distress as revealed by the number of persons on relief works. On this basis, as indicated by the official figures at the time the suggestion was made, the allotments would work out as follows:—the North-West Provinces and Oudh 51·45 per cent. of the total receipts, Bombay 12·82; Bengal 12·75, Central Provinces 10·92; Central India 4·26; the Punjab 3·86; Madras 2·05; Burma 0·81; Rajputana 0·60; the Berars 0·34; and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts 0·34; total 100. The amount subscribed to Provincial Funds would of course be included in the calculation. The suggested plan seems the most reasonable one that could be adopted, and it may be hoped it will be accepted. On that basis Bengal instead of getting 31 lakhs, can only claim some 13 lakhs, and Bombay will receive about the same. The reports received from the district officers in the distressed areas of the Presidency show that there would be ample need in Western India to spend 13 per cent. of the total funds for the purposes of relief laid down in the scheme of the Government of India. The district officers in Sholapur estimate that up to the end of July no less than 2½ lakhs can be very usefully expended there, and in Bijapur over 1½ lakhs are required. The Central Committee has sent a second grant amounting to a lakh of rupees to Bombay, and further allotments are to be made next Monday. Representative district committees have been formed in the nine affected Collectorates of Bombay, and the beneficent work of distribution has already commenced.

AT last we may congratulate ourselves on a substantial reduction in the weekly death-rate, the total for the past week having fallen to 1,258, equivalent to a death-rate of 78·59 per annum per thousand. Last week it was 82·95. This rate is of course calculated on the basis of a population numbering 821,764; so was the rate a month ago, when the total death-roll of 1,911 gave 119·65. There are more people in Bombay now than was the case a month ago, so that the death-rate shows a satisfactory decrease. The annual average does not exceed 35 per thousand, so there is still room for improvement. Instead of twelve hundred deaths a week we ought to have less than five hundred. In five sections, however, viz., Middle and Lower Colaba, North Fort, Esplanade, Market, and Fanaswadi, the death-rate is below normal. Under the heading, "bubonic fever," only 497 deaths are registered as compared with 590 last week and 692 the week before. Mahim, of these had fifty-six cases; Sion forty-two, and Byculla, which is improving, 41. Parel had thirty-seven, and Kamatipura, 25. Of the other districts eighteen had below ten for the week. Dongri, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada, Mahaluxmi, Mazagon, Tadwadi, Tardeo, and Worli had been ten and twenty, whilst under the description "non-resident and unknown" is the highly unsatisfactory number of 96. The corresponding week of last year we had fifty-five deaths from small-pox, whereas this week we have only two; but under other heads mortality has been higher. Instead of a hundred cases of remittent fever we have 187, and instead of ninety cases of phthisis 144 are shown. Fatal affections of the respiratory organs and cases of diarrhœa and dysentery have also been more numerous. In Bandora, which is beyond municipal limits, the records show an increase from 68 to 80 in attacks, and from 59 to 77 in fatal cases. Plague decreasing in Bombay seems spreading elsewhere. The classified list shows that of the pestilence Jains lost three, Brahmins twenty-two, Lingaets three, Bhatias three, Hindus of all other castes 388, Mussalmans twenty-six, Parsees fifteen, and Native Christians thirty-seven. Jews, Eurasians, Europeans, Negro-Africans, Buddhists, and other races were free.

IN the accounts of the Bombay Government for the month of January the sum of Rs. 37,637-9-8 is put down as having been expended on Famine-relief. A much larger sum than this was actually expended, but will not appear on the accounts until details have been given by district officers as to the expenditure of the grants made to them for the purpose.

THE Act to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, received the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 16th March, and Mr. Du Boulay has now statutory power to represent the Municipal Commissioner at Municipal meetings.

MR. R. A. GRAHAM, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

FOR purposes of Exchange compensation the market rate of exchange for the first quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1s. 3 7-32d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being Rs. 9-2-2 approximately.

BRITISH dollars to the value of Rs. 23,44,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Custom House for export during the week ending on Wednesday evening.

THE services of the Reverend M. C. Sanders, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

THE services of the Reverend P. D. Johnson, B. A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. E. Frost, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Kaira. Mr. F. X. D'Souza, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Bagnell, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

THE services of Major W. J. Lister, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, in view to his retirement from the Service.

THE following appointments are made from the date of retirement of Mr. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., (Oxon.):—Mr. S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., to be First Grade Officer in the Educational Department. Mr. M. MacMillan, B.A., (Oxon.), to be Second Grade Officer, Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACTIVITY IN ALL BRITISH ARSENALS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The greatest activity prevails in all our Arsenals.

STEAMERS CHARTERED FOR MALTA.

A number of steamers have been chartered by the Government to take stores to Malta.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF WAR STORES TO THE CAPE.

Quantities of war stores are being constantly despatched to the Cape.

THE DUTIES OF THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN CRETE.

The foreign reinforcements which are going to Crete will be mainly employed in keeping order in the towns.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

The blockade of Crete aims solely at preventing the landing of Greek troops, stores, and provisions.

The strict blockade of Crete began yesterday.

HIGHLANDERS ORDERED TO CRETE.

The statement, that the Seaforth Highlanders are going from Malta to Crete, is confirmed.

BRITISH MILITARY COMMISSIONER IN CRETE.

Colonel Chermside has been appointed British Military Commissioner in Crete, combined with the command of the Seaforth Highlanders.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ADMIRALS AT CRETE.

The foreign Admirals have proclaimed the autonomy of Crete, and request the people to surrender their arms and co-operate in restoring order in the Island.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Arthur Alexander, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Surveyor-General in the Straits Settlements, and Mr. Grinlinton has been appointed Surveyor-General in Ceylon.

LOSS OF A FRENCH STEAMER.

The French Liner Ville de St. Nazaire has foundered off Cape Hatteras, and it is believed that seventy-six of those on board have perished.

Four survivors were rescued in an open boat, thirty-four of their companions having died of starvation.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The first clause of the Education Bill has been passed by the Commons after a ten days' debate.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE NAVAL CREDITS.

BERLIN, MARCH 18.

The Emperor William has declined to accept the resignation of Herr Hollmann.

The Chancellor will endeavour to obtain the reversal of the Budget Committee's refusal to grant the Naval credits asked for.

PRIZE FIGHT IN NEVADA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17.

In the match for the boxing championship, which came off at Carson, in Nevada, Fitzsimmons beat Corbett after fourteen rounds of fierce fighting.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Socotra (extra), left here to-day, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 28th instant.

BRINDISI, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the Indian mails of 6th March, arrived here, this afternoon.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

There were sixty-four new cases and ten deaths in the city, to-day. The total up to date is 810 cases and 621 deaths. The total mortality during the day was forty-eight. In the Plague Hospital there were twenty-five cases and fourteen deaths.

The Military were out in the city, to-day, at the Ganj and Bhowani peiths. Several cases were found in the latter peith. The house-to-house visitation and searching party were also employed in the cantonment, where they found two suspicious cases.

The shops which were closed were opened by the searching party, which was under Colonel Hart and Captain Ubanke, assisted by Colonel Newnham Smith, and Mr. Meharjee, Executive Officer.

Professor Haffkine's serum has arrived in Poona, and ten persons were inoculated by Surgeon-Colonel Maconoghy and Dr. Bharucha in the Sassoon Hospital. Nearly all the cases were successful.

The fairs at Satara and Ahmednagar have been prohibited by the Collectors of the respective districts.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼ ex.
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	28 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Satos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 18th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Namposng and Tingyueh.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

[illegible] route Interrupted to Khabarowka.

[illegible] Bangkok interrupted.

[illegible]ON paper criticises thus the main chara[illegible] Bill to consolidate and amend the [illegible]e courts in Lower Burma. "It [illegible]e things we fain would keep and [illegible]ge several new names. Not one [illegible] new drawn from the courts of [illegible]ill be devoted to their improve[illegible]additional expenditure necessi[illegible]ons of the Bill is the expense of [illegible]cial Commissioner of Upper [illegible]ngoon periodically to hear insol[illegible]o assist in referring them to Cal-

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

(FROM OUR WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

DR. E. B. TURNER, who may be regarded as the Premier of the House of cycling Legislature has issued a manifesto stating the position of the hour with regard to amateurism. According to the irrepressible medico, "The events of the past year have greatly cleared the air. The formation of a strong professional class and the operation of the welcome 'ipso facto' law have much improved the condition of affairs; this, with an increased efficiency in the conduct of the centre business, is a source of much gratification to me particularly as I can conscientiously say that since the first inception of the London Centre I have never seen the routine work of the several Committees so effectually and promptly dealt with. Bravo!

At the time of writing, a deputation from the National Cyclists' Union is in the close confinement of a Railway Clearing House Committee-room, arguing with several railway magnates on the question of reducing charges for "accompanied" cycles. Let us hope the interview will result promptly in favour of the cyclists, for verily the railway rates are far too heavy.

Those who are mostly deeply interested in cycling have had invitations sent them from the management of the world-famed. Alhambra, where some startling cycle trick-riding is being performed nightly by a troupe, yclept the "Valdares." This "turn" is one of the chief items on the programme, and as nearly all Alhambra patrons nowadays are riders, the Valdares are a decided "draw." Their "show" is certainly exceedingly clever.

Military cycling is slowly, but surely, gaining headway in England. For years our military authorities had been practically sleeping on this important subject, but they probably noticed that other countries were not so careless, and now we find the matter cropping up frequently in those circles, where things warlike are considered.

Volunteers are mostly responsible in helping forward the movement, Col. Saville, and his smart body of men, the 26th Middlesex, in particular. This fine corps will give a series of military cycle displays at the forthcoming great annual Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall in Islington.

I have seen a machine—the Hollis folding bicycle, the most practical thing of its sort, perhaps, ever invented—which should solve any difficulty or doubt that may arise in the minds of officers as to the stowage of a cycle in an emergency. In 16 3-5 secs. this machine can be folded into a compact form suitable for convenient carriage on a soldier's back. Mr. Hollis has entered his invention for the competition for the best military cycle which is about to be held at the Brussels Exhibition.

In this competition a very valuable prize has been offered by the authorities, which is sufficient evidence as to the importance they place in the matter.

Volunteer cyclists here are not at all pleased at the new orders just issued by which they will be compelled to carry great-coats, valises, and various other tackle for marching order. With the articles previously considered necessary to his outfit, the Volunteer will have a pretty heavy load to push along!

Still another material for cycle-frames—this time a further departure in aluminium. The new alloy is called Vestadium. It is said to be enormously strong, although extremely light. In a compression pressure test giving the other day a tube a foot long refused to yield to any less pressure than 4,800 lbs. This piece of tube only weighed 3 ozs.

The promoters of the cycle races at present being held at Olympia failed to have the track properly measured by an expert. The distances therefore cannot be relied upon, and any "records" claimed will not, of course, be recognized by the National Cyclists Union.

The racing during the week was very fair, and the spectators appear to relish the contests.

In the grand Imperial fete to be held in June next in Regent's Park, as part of the programme to celebrate our Most Gracious Queen's Diamond Jubilee, a show of cycles will be included. O, that ubiquitous bike!

The trade responded only in a very small way in supporting the "Cycle and Motcar" Exhibition opened last week at Olympia. As a matter of fact about half a dozen cycle and tyre firms are represented, while the motor-cars are conspicuous by their absence!

C. F. Barden is doing some good work at Olympia. Out of a comparatively small programme he captured two firsts.

Is it not somewhat late in the day for that time worn discussion "Why are pneumatic tyres fast?" Yet it has cropped up again in the pages of the "Cyclist."

Cyclists who read the report of the evidence given by a rural clergyman before the Liquor Licences Committee at the House of Commons, must have felt a glow of pride. The reverend gentleman declared that he never saw a drunken cyclist in his village, although thousands invaded the place—a popular country resort—every Sunday; and this makes me wonder why the clergyman at the same time expressed the opinion that he did not like to see them at his village. Other clergymen appear anxious to welcome them, and invite them to their churches.

Champion is regarded as the coming middle-distance crack cycle racer. He already holds some records made in match races; and this month will ride against Tom Linton. He bids fair to rival Michael, whom he very much resembles. Like all other champions, he always uses a Dunlop-tyred machine when he races.

The following is the best way to fix a Dunlop-Welch non-slipping band to a plain tyre; Wash the tyre thoroughly, and when dry rub the portion to be covered by the non-slipping band with sand-paper, to clear away the sulphur, just as you would when patching your inner tube, than give it a coat of rubber solution, and do ditto with the band, leaving both to dry; deflate the tyre until the band will stretch on easily, solution tyre again, and fit on the non-slipper while it is wet, as you would be unable to get it straight if you waited until the soltion was tacky; when you have got the band nice and straight on the tread of the tyre, re-inflate and leave it 24 hours to get properly set before using.

The most troublesome parts of a bicycle to clean are undoubtedly the hubs. They are good deal exposed to dirt, and if not carefully looked to are sure to rust sooner or later and spoil the look of the machine. Unless the cyclist has unlimited time to spend over his machine the best thing to do is simply to grease the hubs well with vaseline and leave it on, except when the weather is "set fair." This will save a great deal of knuckle-scraping and tedious polishing with the tips of the fingers. Tangent spokes are now so universally fitted to cycle wheels that there is a good deal more difficulty in cleaning the hubs than there used to be.

The following opinion, that of a well-known lady rider, will be of interest to fair riders of the wheel: "In the matter of tyres a very safe rule for lady cyclist is: "When in doubt, play Dunlops." The only objection that the strongest enemies of the original pneumatic can raise against it is the fact that it is not the easiest tyre in the market to detach when punctured. But if this drawback were much greater than it is, and if it applied even to reasonably handy persons as well as clumsy ones, I would all the same ride the Dunlop, and no other. I like to have a tyre that when it is mended will stay mended, and not burst out again when least expected, which is more than can be said for most of those fatally easily detachable and repairable tyres."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SUPPLEMENTARY memorandum has been issued regarding the cotton crop, as estimates from Indore and some of the Bundelkhand States have now been received. The area under cultivation is thus raised about 86,000 acres and the outturn by 20,000 bales. This still leaves the crop 676,000 bales below that of last year.

THE Bill dealing with rain-gambling in Calcutta will be referred to a Select Committee by the Bengal Legislative Council next Saturday, and will come up for disposal on the 27th instant.

CAPTAIN REAY, Wiltshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Belgaum, is posted to head-quarters, Madras Command, vice Major Cavaye, appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke. Captain Banks, Officiating D. A. A. G., Rangoon, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Captain Reay.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT in his report on the Hooghly proposes two training walls along portions of the course of the river, the cost of which would be between 25 and 26 lakhs. Mr. Apjohn, Chief Engineer, and Captain Petley, Deputy Conservator of the Port, in a note on the project, show that such walls would probably cost 174 lakhs, and they express the opinion that the scheme would not be effective.

COLONEL OTTLEY, Honorary Secretary of the Central Famine Relief Fund, is, we regret to learn, again on the sick list, and may be unable to continue his work in Calcutta. His post has involved constant labour for the last two months. As regards the Fund itself, the Central Committee are now considering the proportions in which the sum at their disposal should be allotted to the various provinces. The actual division will probably be made next week.

THE earnings of Indian railways continue to steadily fall off, the total for the period 1st April 1896 to 27th February 1897 being 140 lakhs less than from 1st April 1895 to 20th February 1896.

No preliminary announcement will be made before the presentation of the budget this year regarding the intention of the Government so far as loans in England or India are concerned, or about the Secretary of State's drawings in 1896-97.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the formation of a National Chamber of Trade at home, the object being to bring together or to co-operate with retail trade association for the purpose of securing a more powerful method of defending and promoting the legislative and general interests of traders, and to encourage the formation of trade associations throughout the kingdom. A Conference is to be held in Manchester on the 25th instant, in furtherance of the project. Colonial Trade Associations are expected to join in this Union for mutual protection in trade, and the Calcutta Trades Association will no doubt take steps to be duly represented by some of its old Masters now in England.

WITH the departure from India of Colonel Robert Alexander, Colonel on Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, writes a contemporary, the last officer of the Old Company's Madras Artillery passes out of active employ. Colonel Alexander's term of office does not expire till June next, but he is proceeding on leave preparatory to vacating his appointment. He was not, strictly speaking, a Company's officer, for he joined in December, 1859, during the transitional period. The last of the actual Company's Madras gunners to hold employment was General Harry McLeod, who recently resigned the position of British Consul and Political Agent at Pondicherry. There are now 33 officers left who belong to the late Indian Artillery. The most prominent of these is Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, whose seniority dates from 1851. The most senior, however, is General Carleton, who entered the service in 1830, and is consequently the *doyen* of the Old Company's surviving gunners. Amongst this small number of ancient gunners there are two V. C's., viz., General Sir William Olpherts, who entered the service in 1839, and Lord Roberts.

THE trade, commerce, and manufactures of Uganda are flourishing. There is even an iron manufacture in the Protectorate. The Wakavirondo are expert in the manufacture of "jembes," a kind of hoe much in request and made out of iron obtained from the plentiful ore of the country. Hoes are more than hoes in that district. They are currency. Twenty hoes buy one cow, so many cows buy so much ivory; so much ivory can be exchanged for so many imports from the coast. What pounds, shillings and pence are to us, ivory, cattle, and hoes are to Uganda. There are shops and market places now at Kampala and a weekly baraza or Parliament of traders; perhaps we have here the germ of a Chamber of Commerce, and, in humble imitation of Manchester and its ship canal, a water-way is being opened up between Mengo town and Lake Victoria—a canal nearly two miles in length, on which the small steamer William Mackinnon will be proudly navigated. It would take space to tell the whole of the Consul's story, how the European cabbages and cauliflowers are thriving, with potatoes and onions and beans, as well as the oil-yielding plants, rice, and coffee; how even the Protectorate is beginning in its small way to compete with Havana. In emergencies, at all events, the Consul will not be without a "fairly good cigar," and if he was smoking one of them when he wrote this first report, it certainly put him into a very pleasant, sanguine, and amiable temper.

THE report by Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, to the Bengal Government shows that in the Palamau sub-division last month the price of rice varied so greatly at different *hats* or bazaar marts that there was a suspicion of a rigging of the market by the local traders. Thus at the Manatu outpost rice was 7 seers a rupee, whereas at Hariarganj, only 30 miles away, it was 9½ seers. This certainly looks as if the *baniahs* had a ring among themselves, and were making a profit out of the people upon whom high prices were already telling. Chota Nagpur is one of the divisions of Bengal in which communications are not very good, and Mr. Forbes felt justified in giving direct encouragement to private traders to import food-stocks. His proposal to allow 8 annas per maund bounty on all Burma rice imported to Daltonganj via Maharajganj was accepted by Government. A Gya merchant immediately sent up between 600 and 700 maunds, and this should have a direct effect upon the market, as the baniahs will realise that grain from outside can be poured into the district. There is, however, the chance that local stocks may really be low, and if the bounty system does not work satisfactorily Government may have to import grain some weeks hence. As Burma rice can be obtained in large quantities in Calcutta, there will be no difficulty in railing it to Gya, whence it can be carried into Palamau and other districts.

IN Nawab Sardar Mahomed Afzal Khan, whose death occurred at Peshawar on the 1st instant, the Government of India have lost one of their oldest and most trusted soldier-politicals. Afzal Khan was a Sadozai, his father being Wazir Nisam-ud-Daula Khan, a man in whose family rested the hereditary right to the post of Prime Minister to the descendants of Ahmad Shah Durani. The connection with the Royal House of Afghanistan was one cemented by marriage, but with the fall of the Amir Shah Shuja the fortunes of the family declined, and its members had to take refuge in India. Afzal Khan chose a military career and joined Probyn's Horse, now known as the 11th Bengal Lancers. His promotion was not rapid, but he won the esteem of his officers, and they reposed the highest confidence in him. In 1873 he was chosen to accompany Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yarkand, and here he did good service, his intimate knowledge of native character being invaluable. A few years later he was sent to England, where he had the honour of being made orderly officer to the Prince of Wales. During the Afghan war he was selected to accompany Mr. Lepel Griffin to Kabul, and the important and somewhat dangerous duty of opening communication with Abdur Rahman on his appearance in Badakhan was assigned to him. So well did he fulfil his mission that the after negotiations, which ended in the accession to power of the present Amir, were made comparatively easy.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. C. FARWELL, General List Infantry, Bengal, is permitted to reside out of India, under Article 270 (c) Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

CAPTAIN R. A. ROOTS, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major Bellers, who vacates the appointment on the 1st April.

COLONEL A. CURRIE, Bombay Cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on attaining Colonel's allowances under Article 509, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. HOSKYNS, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, is granted furlough out of India for six months (p. a.) under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1838.

THE undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. D. Olivier, Royal Engineers.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a Native Regiment:—Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. C. Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. Major (Temporary Lieutenant Colonel) A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., 29th Bombay Infantry.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieutenant F. P. S. Dunsford, Wing Officer and Quarter-master, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Smith, vacated, dated 7th February 1896, 7th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. O. Parr, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Bingley, vacated, dated 10th February 1896, 7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. P. Keelan, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to be Wing Officer in probation vice Lieutenant Hay, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police. 13th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Scott, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to the Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Fenn, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police. 16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. K. MacGeorge, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-master, vice Captain Widdicombe, vacated, dated 29th August 1896, 20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. H. Casserly, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 21st Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain J. P. Hill, deceased, 30th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. J. C. Eastwod, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-master, vice Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, seconded for employment in the Political Department, dated 8th July 1896.

RELIGIOUS ILL-FEELING IN THE PUNJAB.

THE murder of Pandit Lekhram, which occurred in Lahora few days ago, has developed a political aspect, and seems to be occasioning a tremendous amount of ill-feeling between the Muhomadan and Hindu communities. Amongst other manifestations of this sentiment is one which we could easily spare—for the last few days this office has been simply deluged with telegrams and letters from all parts of the country, quite too numerous and identical to publish, announcing excited meetings of Hindus which have passed resolutions "recording their deep sense of regret and sorrow at the untimely and cruel death of Pandit Lekhram; and requesting the Government to give special attention to the capture of the murderer and the discovery of the plot." The exact nature of the plot in question is at present only matter of suspicion, and therefore does not come within our province to describe, but the murder appears to be regarded, by the Hindus at any rate, as an organised attack upon their religion, and they are now breathing forth fire and vengeance, and threatening the Mohamadans with all kinds of destruction. Whether all this bother is justified by what may after all turn out to be a mere private murder for personal reasons is at least very doubtful, but we may be permitted to point out to the Hindu community, that if they wish the British Government to take any special action in the matter, about the worst reasons which they could put forward in support of their request are the entirely sectarian grounds upon which they at present found it. In any case the matter is at present in the hands of the police, and until they have failed to unravel it, we fail to see any reason for special action in the matter.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE second tie of the semi-finals was played off yesterday, between Messrs. P. F. Fischer and W. Reid, and a good exhibition of the hard hitting game was given. Mr. Fischer put the most power into his strokes, and won two consecutive sets, though Mr. Reid held him close all through. The first set was very tight, Mr. Fischer winning the odd game. With three games in hand to love in the second set, Mr. Reid looked like making a third set necessary, but fate was against him, and he only placed one more game to his credit before Mr. Fischer won the set match. The finals will be played off on Monday.

THE STATUS OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

REPRESENTATION BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government regarding the pay and pensions of High Court Judges, which they consider to be quite inadequate as affected by the present value of the currency in which they are paid. It is pointed out that difficulty has been experienced in finding either at the English or Indian Bar qualified men willing to accept a position upon the bench of the High Courts in India while junior civilians appear to select the Executive branch as offering better prospects of promotion. The reduction of salaries carried out some years ago, at the same time that the period qualifying for pension was raised, together with the illiberal restrictions regarding leave, is indicated as the cause which has brought the system under which the courts are recruited to the verge of a break down. It is added that the salary of a civilian judgeship, which is the higest appointment available in the Judicial branch of the service, compares unfavourably with what falls to the higher grades on the executive side, even setting aside the prizes of the service. The members of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, as well as the Secretaries (Home, Revenue, and Foreign) of the Government of India, all receive higher salaries than that of a Judge of the High Court.

Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, with whom the Chamber of Commerce are more particularly concerned, have suffered more than other judges in India under the recent policy, which appears to have been dictated by a desire to equalise judges' salaries throughout India. This equalising, however, has not been carried out in the Executive branch of the service, in which the larger emoluments granted for service in Bengal still hold. There is no doubt that the Calcutta court is the principal court in India, and the importances of the business which comes before this court should justify a special scale of remuneration as well as of precedence to its judges. This used to be recognised for many years: indeed for about 16 or 17 years from the first establishment of High Courts. The economy which dictated the policy, as experience has amply shown, has seriously increased the difficulty of obtaining barristers and others of desirable attainments, while the saving effected has been insignificant.

The letter concludes as follows:—"The Committee of the Chamber trust that the high position which the High Court is intended to occupy as controlling and superintending the whole of the judicial administration of the Province will be recognised by at once placing the Judges of that court in a position more becoming the dignity of their office and pecuniarily to compare favourably with that of high executive officers of the State; and that the whole question of the administration of justice, including the strengthening of the ministerial staff, and the status of the judiciary, will receive early and earnest consideration at the hands of the Government. They confidently express the hope that considered in the light of recent experience the question will be dealt with in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, with the result, to quote a despatch of Sir Charles Wood, 'that the administration of justice in India under the controlling authority of the courts will be placed in such a state of efficiency as will render it in every respect adequate to its ends, and satisfactory to the people and to the Government.

AT the annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held under the presidency of the new Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Candy on Monday, the 5th April at 5-15 p.m., the first business will be to confer degrees. The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report for the past year. The Senate will consider an offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a-half per cent. Government paper from Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri, for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship to be awarded to the Parsi candidate who passes the Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi. Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite will move that the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	0	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	1	2
	Chukla	1	0
	Ommarkhari	2	1
	Dongri	2	1
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	1	0
	Fanaswady	2	1
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	2	2
	Kumbharwada	4	0
D	Khetwady	0	0
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chowpatty	0	1
	Walkeshwar	2	0
	Mahalakshmi	5	3
E	Mazagon	3	3
	Tarwady	0	0
	Second Nagpada	3	0
	Kamatipura	1	3
	Tardeo	1	1
	Byculla	7	5
	First Nagpada	4	1
F	Parel	6	3
	Sewri	3	2
	Sion	3	2
G	Mahim	15	8
	Worli	5	6
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	2
Arthur Road Hospital		6	9
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Plague Hospital, Parell		0	4
Hindu Hospital		0	1
Colaba Hospital		0	1
Do. near Light Horse		0	1
Grant Road Hospital		0	2
Servants' Hospital		0	2
	Total	75	73
	Total to date	9,644	8,116

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 170.

SELF-HELP IN THE BORAH COMMUNITY.

Yesterday afternoon, General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Major Cahusac, and Dr. Weir were present at a meeting of Borahs, called together by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, at the Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at Charni Road. Between four and five hundred Borahs were present. Mr. Adamji explained that he had arranged for the establishment of well-equipped hospitals for men and women of that community in part of the sanitarium. Patients will be attended by a Parsi and Hindu doctor and a Mussulman hakim. The women will be under the care of Mrs. Beale. Provision has been made in another part of the building for the housing of the segregated families of the patients. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy asked permission to have three plague patients, belonging to the Borah community, at once transferred to the hospital arranged for in the sanitarium.

General Gatacre warmly congratulated Mr. Adamji on the excellent arrangements which he had made, and the Borah community on having such excellent accommodation provided for them in the fine building built for charitable purposes by the munificence of their casteman, Mr. Adamji. The Borahs present followed the proceedings with great interest and expressed their approval of the measures taken for the treatment of their sick.

The Plague Committee then proceeded to the new hospital, and other erections in course of construction in the Charni Road Gardens. Considerable progress has been made, and it is expected that the hospital will be in working order early next week.

Mr. Dinshaw Cursetji, Municipal Inspector of the Engineering Department, is the energetic clerk of the works.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NO. 2 DISTRICT.

The Justices of the Peace residing in the Fort Ward last evening met the members of the Plague Committee, General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. James, with Dr. Weir, in the Bazaar Gate Gardens.

Amongst the Justices present were:—Messrs. E. B. Raikes, C. W. L. Jackson, G. W. Roughton, W. Pearson; Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, Jehanghir J. Cursetji, Nanabhoy N. Katrak, Edulji Nusserwanji, C. H. Freeman Under wood, Byramji Nowroji Dorabshett, Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, B. S. Shroff; Messrs. J. N. Tata, Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia, Bomanji Byramji Patel, and Framroz R. Joshi.

A few Justices residing in other parts of the city were also present.

General Gatacre, in briefly stating what the Justices were required to do, observed that they should try and remove the prejudices entertained by the uneducated people with regard to the removal of the sick and the healthy to the hospital and segregation camp, respectively. It would be the duty of the Justices to help the Committee by removing difficulties from their way, which they were in a far better position to do by the assistance of a staff of officers who would be deputed to accompany them in making house-to-house visitation. The inspection by the Justices in Bandora and No. 10 district had proved of a very satisfactory character, the one notable incident in connection with it being that a case had been discovered in the house of one of the Justices of the Peace. (Laughter.) He advised them to put their heart and soul into the work, which the Government were very anxious should be done with care and caution. Bombay had already suffered very severely from the epidemic, and if endeavours were not made to stamp it out before the beginning of the monsoon the loss to the city would be still greater. It, therefore, behoved them to adopt every means in their power to deal a death blow to the disease before the rains. Dr. Damania would inform the Justices which parts of the district they would have to visit. That medical officer would also assign the streets which it would be most convenient for the Justices to attend and inspect. Mr. Rustom M. Malbarwala, who represented Mr. Sassoon J. David, asked if he would be allowed to carry out the duties assigned to Mr. David in his absence until his return to Bombay. Mr. Malbarwala was not a Justice himself, and wished to know if he would be allowed to work for him?

General Gatacre said that he would have no objection whatever to Mr. Malbarwala doing the work for Mr. David. That was the sort of thing they wanted. Mr. Malbarwala would be made a special constable.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia suggested that it would be better if Parsee Justices were assigned streets where Parsees resided, because if they were asked to inspect houses occupied by Hindus and Mahomedans they would not in the first place have the same influence which they would be able to exercise over members of their own community. Further, they would not have that free access to Hindu and Mahomedan houses as to houses in the occupation of Parsees. Hindus and Mahomedans had religious prejudices of their own, and would not allow them to enter their premises with shoes on, and there were other difficulties which would render their duty more unpleasant.

The General agreed with Mr. Gamadia, and stated that Dr. Damania would see that the streets were properly apportioned.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, introducing Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman to the General, said that the young man was the son of Dr. Temulji, the well-known medical officer in charge of the Parsee Maternity Hospital, and was desirous of doing the work which the Justices were asked to do. If the General had no objection to the young Doctor volunteering his services his name might be included in the list.

General Gatacre was very pleased to include the name of Dr. Ratansha the among special constables.

A few more questions put by the Justices having been answered, the latter were requested to go to the Municipal Offices close by to receive the necessary instructions from Dr. Damania.

THE WORK OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee started at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, and first visited the Foras Road Hospital and the Nurses' quarters in the Northbrook Gardens which were ready for occupation.

They then proceeded to Government House, Parel, and met the Russian Sanitary Deputation, consisting of Professor Wysokowies, Dr. Zabolotoy, and Dr. Redrow, and discussed the question of providing a suitable laboratory. As further reference on the subject had to be made, no decision was arrived at.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji having expressed a desire to erect a hospital for the Sulemani Borah community in the compound of his bungalow at Khetwady, the Committee discussed the question in the afternoon.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital nine patients, six died, and one was discharged cured, leaving ninety-one under treatment. Two fresh cases were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, making a total of eighteen cases under treatment. No death occurred during the period. Into the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road, there were admitted four patients, two died, two were discharged cured, and twenty-four remain under treatment. There were two admissions into the Bapty Road Hospital, and three died, leaving sixteen under treatment. No fresh cases were recorded in the Port Trust and Khoja Hospitals, but there are at present two patients under treatment in each of them.

872 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

DESTRUCTION OF CHAWLS.

Three chawls, belonging to Edoo Luximon, Bheewa, and Kalia, situated on the Belvedere Road, having been pronounced unhealthy, were burnt by the Municipal authority on Wednesday last.

THE EXODUS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following statement showing the number of passengers carried by rail and sea in and out of Bombay City during the month of February 1897 and for the corresponding month of 1896, has been circulated for the information of members of the Chamber of Commerce:—

	Inward to Bombay, Feb. 1896.	Outward from Bbay, Feb. 1896.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.	Inward to Bombay, Feb. 1897.	Outward from Bbay, Feb. 1897.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.
B I S N Co	3829	2266	1363	...	2237	1367	870	...
Shephard & Co	46221	31594	...	15373	33130	30998	...	17868
G I P Ry	94811	88855	6536	...	94409	92557	...	6748
B B & C I Ry	85015	59194	...	14179	61059	17725	...	10666
Do Season Tckts.	...	2359	..	2359	...	4059	..	4059
			7899	31821			870	39351

Note—Net Excess outward traffic in Feb, 1897	38,481
Less—Net Excess outward traffic in Feb, 1896	23,032
Total excess outward in 1897	15,449
Add—G I P Exodus in Feb, 1897—Children	5,142
Less—B B and C I Excess Exodus in Feb, 1896—Children	567
	4,575
	19,024
Add—Total exodus in November and December 1896, and January 1897, as per statement published on 2nd March 1897	3,58,852
Grand Total	3,77,876

Note—These figures do not include Passengers by Road and Native Boats.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March, 1897.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the members of the Indian Medical Service who have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for plague duty by order of the Government of India:—

Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson (Bombay).
Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, M.D., C.M. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain C. Milne (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain E. A. R. Newman, M.B., B.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant B. H. F. Leumann, M.B. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. K. Bamfield (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant S. Evans, M.B., C.M. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Hooton (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A. W. R. Cochrane, M.B. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant N. R. J. Rainier (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.C.H. (Madras).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. H. Pinch (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. C

washing the places examined on previous days. The fumigating operations were also carried in affected houses.—*Herald*.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 17th March to 7 a.m. 18th March four patients have been admitted, two died, 1 discharged cured, one convalescent, and twenty-four are under treatment.

THE BHATIA HOSPITAL.

The following amounts have been received towards of the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund :—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	4,801
Messrs Gordhandas and Moolraj Khatau...	501
Mr Narainjee Dwarkadass	501
Mr Khimjee Jeowa	301
Mr Roomaing M Lavjee	101
Mr Gopaljee Kalianjee	51
Total.....	6,256

DAMAUN.

Our correspondent writes :—Bhugwan Doolubh, the tindal of the vessel Futtesha Alum, belonging to Mr. Ahmed Moosaji, and which returned from its last voyage a month ago from Jodia, was found in his vessel, which is lying in the harbour, suffering from bubonic fever, and was sent, on Tuesday afternoon, to the hospital at Marwar, where he died on the same night. The corpse of a female, who seemed to have died of bubonic fever, was found lying in a field owned by Shet Khoobchand in Lower Damaun. It is supposed that it was on account of the fear that the residence might be pulled down and burnt that the dead body was left in the field. On learning of the disturbed state of the city Shet Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala, who had been staying at his village Barree, returned here on Monday night, and as soon as the people came to know of his arrival, members of the Parsi, Mahomedan, Brahmin, Bunnia, Chips, and Sootar communities waited on him yesterday, and represented to him what they thought the great hardship of the forcible segregation by Government of persons supposed to be affected with bubonic fever, most of whom had died within a short time after their admission into the plague hospital, not one returning home convalescent. Shet Sorabji assured them that everything that was necessary to be done for the occasion on the part of Government was being done, but that the causes of so many persons dying in the plague hospital were that the cases were at first concealed, and therefore medical aid was rendered too late, and the cases were of a more virulent type than those in Bombay. After a farther discussion it was arranged that Shet Sorabji as the representative of the people should have an interview with his Excellency the Governor to-day, and obtain his permission to erect several hospitals for the several communities with a competent medical gentleman in charge of them.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT KALYAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Tuesday last, I travelled by the 4-30 p.m. Jubbulpore train to Kalyan in company of one of my friends leaving for Bhusawal. While waiting at Kalyan station for the return train to Bombay, I witnessed a very pitiable, nay heart-rending sight. A young man, who I learnt was a permanent resident of Kalyan, was removed from his carriage having suspicious symptoms of plague. The Medical Officers in charge who examined him were not sure whether it was a true case of plague. I assert this because I heard one officer say that he had no objection to his going away, provided his superior officer would allow him. This unfortunate man then went to the Superior Medical Officer, and explained to him that he was not suffering from plague as suspected, and that he had been attending Bania trade for days past, he requested to be allowed to take his food in his house, which he said was close by. He said that if the authorities did not allow him to do this, he was willing to be removed to the segregation huts, specially erected for the residents of Kalyan. If, on close observation, he was found to be next morning to be suffering from plague, he should be transferred to the plague hospital. The Medical Officer then made him read the rules and regulations, and told him that he was bound under them to remove him to the hospital. The young man raised no objection as to their exercising authority, but requested that he be spared the trouble and risk attendant on his removal to the hospital until his case was ascertained to be a true case of plague. A Medical Officer, who stood by, called the police and ordered them to remove him to the hospital. The police began dragging the unfortunate victim. He took hold of a bench and began crying aloud for help. This was a pitiable sight. One or two bystanders interceded on his behalf, but these too were pushed back by the police. The Medical Officer did not stop here, but actually assisted the police in dragging the victim a few paces. It need not be supposed that I am against the removal of plague patients to the hospital. What I expect, and everyone expects, is that in every case persuasion be tried and kind treatment accorded in pursuance of the Government Notifications in that behalf. We must sympathise with the condition of a human being whose misfortune it is to suffer from such a fell disease. Besides, if such a patient is unintelligently treated, the authorities should look to the nature of the case. Here the man has done no wrong except the little resistance he offered under the circumstances in which he was placed.—Yours, &c.,

V. K. PARULKAR, L. M. & S.

March 18.

THE DIVINE DRUG AS A PREVENTIVE OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The demand of the thorough-going accusers of the Indian Government and the main question urged by them before Lord Brassey's Commission was the total prohibition of opium except for medicinal purposes. As everyone knows, the Opium myth has been authoritatively dissipated and exposed in the report of the Royal Commission on opium. In the words of the "Times," "it had indeed been refuted, as far as one medical expert could do so, thirteen years ago. In two remarkable letters, which appeared in your columns on December 6, 1881, and January 20, 1882, Sir George Birdwood placed the question on its true physiological basis.

Sir George Birdwood's statement of the facts was received with rage by the anti-optimists, his motives were aspersed, and his voice was for the moment drowned by angry clamour. One plous enthusiast, Mr. Caine, M.P., being at a loss, with An anti-optimist journal suggested as his epitaph a well-known verse in the Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, which consigns certain infamous characters to the lake that burneth with fire. But truth is longer lived than calumny. Few men of science in our times have been so furiously confuted as Sir George Birdwood for his statement of scientific facts, and none has been more completely vindicated. He has now the rare happiness of seeing the views for which he suffered become the accepted view of the nation." If further proof is still needed, the part played by opium as a strong, I might say a specific, prophylactic against the plague may now, I think, be brought with advantage to the notice of the public. The last four months I have been with considerable interest studying the effect of the drug as a protective against the fell epidemic. I find that among the numerous smokers of the drug who patronize the eighty to one hundred smoking clubs in Bombay, cases of deaths by plague during the last six months have been practically unknown. I can speak with certainty, as having closely observed myself an opium smoker who, being attacked by the plague, without resorting to any other treatment, recovered by a course of increasing the quantity of opium he was accustomed to consume. The Chief Inspector of the Bombay Opium Department tells me he remembers a remark made by a native hakim immediately after plague had asserted itself in our city: "I hope," said the hakim, "Government will lower the price fixed by them for opium, so that it may be more within reach of the poor and save them from the plague," and the remark of the hakim, I feel sure, was neither fanciful nor idle. As the prohibitionists still continue their crusade, and sometimes lead away the ignorant, these facts deserve to be widely known.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM PESTONJI JEHANGIR.

Nepean Sea Road, March 18.

THE PLAUGE IN KARACHI.

Nearly all the people of Jungshahi have been put in a segregation camp. People are leaving Hyderabad and Sukkur in hosts and the women are strict in their observance of *purdah*, though *purdah* is not enforced by their religion, and they would rather die, they say, than go into camps, or hospitals. The plague returns of Monday, show 14 new cases an 34 deaths. High winds to-day have sent up the mortality again, the 1-yari quarter accounting for 19 deaths.

MADRAS PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Some official papers that have just been placed on our table by Government, writes the *Madras mail*, afford ample proof that the Sanitary authorities both of the Presidency and of the capital are exercising much vigilance in preventing the entry of the plague into these parts. But as the strength of a chain lies in its weakest link, the success of any such efforts must necessarily depend upon the zeal of subordinates. As weeks pass by and no cases are detected within the borders of the Presidency, it is possible that there may be some slackening of effort, and the result may be an importation of infection which may prove as disastrous as it has been in western India. There exists an authoritative impression that even if Northern, Southern and Eastern India escaped the disease this year, there is a likelihood of an outbreak in some quarter or quarters next year, while it is almost certain that a recrudescence will be observable twelve months hence in Bombay, even if, as Dr. Charles suggests, the present outbreak largely diminishes or totally disappears during the months of April and May. Under these circumstances it will be seen how dangerous any relaxation of effort would be, and to this we have no doubt the Sanitary authorities are fully alive. However, even if an outbreak should unfortunately take place, the preparations that have already been made for it are such that it can be grappled withfrom the first. The ill wind that has been blowing in unhappy Bombay has brought this much good to the rest of India: it has provided many useful object lessons in methods of prevention and it has also prepared people's minds for the enforcement of regulations which though at firstsight severe are seen soon to be absolutely necessary. While the public has been warned in circulars scattered far and wide by the Sanitary Commissioner of the dangers attending the importation of certain articles of diet and other products, such imports are not to be prohibited altogether. The Madras Government has asked the Supreme Government to prohibit export by rail or road from plague infected localities and also the import by land from Goa territory of rags, used apparel, bedding, waste paper and gunnies; but it is not prepared on the information at present available to take steps for the prohibition of the import of food-grains and other food-stuffs from infected localities. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's circular, however, points out the risks of importing such articles as dates, grapes, butter, flour and other eatables from Bombay, and it is to be hoped that such imports will cease until all danger has passed.

PRECAUTIONS AT LAHORE.

The Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Lahore, who was placed on special duty for this purpose, has now completed the systematic cleansing of the city, a work in which he has been engaged, with the help of an Assistant-Surgeon, for some five weeks. House-to-house visitation was adopted, and strange to say, little or no opposition was met with, the people generally appreciating what was being done for them. It was soon clear that in many parts of the city sanitation was little understood or undertaken, owners of large *haveli*s, and wealthy ones too, having no idea of their responsibilities in this direction. The cow-byres were, as might have been expected, in a most disgraceful and dangerous state, and the practice of tethering cattle in streets, and the plastering of walls with cow-dung were much complained of. Latrines and house-drains were of the most primitive nature; and ventilation was a luxury quite unthought of in hundreds of tenements. Some idea of what this general cleansing meant may be formed from the fact that no less than 1,300 cartloads of rubbish, etc., had to be removed while the operations were in progress. The result, so far as it goes, is well-enough, but it should not be forgotten that this general overhauling is only half the task. The other half consists in keeping the city clean. If while the present danger of calamity threatens every large city, we in Lahore are now to be dependent on a conservancy staff which has permitted this frightful state of things to exist, the condition of the city will, within the next fortnight, be as bad as it was six weeks ago. It behoves the responsible authorities, therefore, to insist on the strictest supervision, and if a special European officer is necessary, one should be appointed temporarily. The local government is prepared to apply for the loan of the services of Military Assistant Surgeons for sanitary work in the larger municipalities, and an officer of this class, if not a commissioned medical officer, should certainly be appointed to the city of Lahore. Every precaution should now be taken, without causing any panic.

PLAGUE RULES AT LUCKNOW—NATIVE PROTEST.

A condolence meeting was held at Cawnpore on Sunday in the Arya Samaj Hall to express sympathy with the family of the preacher Lekhram Pandit, who was treacherously killed by a ghazi at Lahore the other day. A subscription was raised in aid of the Lekhram Memorial Fund. Some non-Arya Samajists and Mahomedans also took part in the proceedings.

Great indignation prevails at Lucknow in native circles owing to the publication of rules under the Plague Act, and the wildest rumours about possible blackmailing and oppression by the police, are afloat. A meeting of representatives of all classes, under the presidency of Pirbhu Salunak of Mahmudabad, was held on Wednesday last; followed by a bigger meeting, attended by the leading Princes, Nawabs, Moulvies, bankers, traders and others, under the presidency of Nawab Aga Mehdi Hussein. The rules were discussed, and the segregation rules were strongly condemned. The rule authorising an Health Officer to segregate a bubonic plague patient was declared to need amendment with a view to enable relatives to segregate the patient in any lonely room of the house. It was proposed also that the authorities be asked to instruct the Health Officer not to issue orders likely to interfere with the customs, manners, religion or personal liberty, and the honour of the people, especially females. The rule regarding the burial of the dead bodies of bubonic patients with chloride of lime was condemned, and the Government was asked to direct the Health Officer not to interfere with religious observances during funerals. A memorial will be submitted to the Government embodying the views of the meeting.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra and Jacobabad, a brisk fall at Indore, Ratnagari, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calcutta, Cochin, Bangalore, and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the gradients are slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and at Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Goa, Bangalore, Cuddapah, and Madras, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhug and 10 at Ahmednager. The maximum temperature is from 1 to 8·1-2° above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in large excess at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Jeypore, and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Akola, and the lowest 59° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Sirsa, Delhi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmer, Malegaon, and Bombay. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Pressure is rather high in Sind, Gujarat, and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Karachi.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, March 18.

Thursday :—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly over the greater part of North-West India and generally decreased elsewhere. The fall is greatest and briskest over the west of the Peninsula. Readings are highest over North Punjab and lowest over Central Bengal. Northerly winds prevail over North-West India, southerly winds over the Bay and Lower Bengal, and variable winds elsewhere. The force is strong at the head of the Bay, but light or moderate elsewhere. The mean temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab, Rajputana, and slightly in Burma, but has generally risen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual over west and south of the Peninsula, the Lower Burma, and North Punjab, but excessive elsewhere. The excess is considerable over the central parts of the country and over Lower Bengal. Maxima exceeding one hundred are reported from South-West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, North Bombay, and Central Burma. The highest maximum is 105·2 at Akaa and Chanda. Very light showers have fallen in Kashmir and at Chakrata, Ranikhet, and Silchar, but no other rainfall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·891
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees 84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·4
General Directions of wind', NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours'	miles 275

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

The Honorary Secretary to the famine fund receives many strange applications for help, but quite one of the quaintest is from a young Bengali, who asserts that he has been compelled to suspend his studies and seek his livelihood by reason of prevailing scarcity—though he does not hail from a distressed district. "I am well to do every kinds of office and hard labour works," writes the petitioner, "so I hope your honour will be graciously pleased to give me any post in famine relief works; or will pay me any sum from the charitable relief fund; or will promote my father (the bench-clerk in Munsiff's Court) in his pay or grade; in which by any of the means my respected poor family may be supported in famine

All his friends will be concerned to learn that General Symons has met with another accident while out pigsticking. He has dislocated his shoulder, but is in good hands and is doing well.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—It is understood that the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the War Office to inquire into the question of venereal diseases in the army in India, confirms the facts of the case, though no specific recommendations are made. The Government is now consulting the Royal College of Physicians. There appears to be a leaning towards a scheme of Lock hospitals, with voluntary submission for examination.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY AND BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The joint annual meeting of these societies was held, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, last evening, and was fairly well attended. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood was to have presided, and advantage would have been taken of the occasion to make him a presentation of two handsomely bound vernacular bibles, but unfortunately he was prevented from being present by indisposition. His place was taken by Mr. James Morris, C.E.

After the reading of scripture and prayer offered by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Mr. Morris expressed regret of the absence of Mr. Birdwood, who had for so long a period taken a deep interest in the affairs of the society. The term of office of the hon. member of Council would, as they all knew, shortly expire, so that it was an additional reason for regret at his absence that this was the one remaining opportunity to hear him bespeak the cause of the society. He (the chairman) was sure he was expressing the opinions of all present, when he said that they not only regretted Mr. Birwood's absence on that occasion, but also regretted that the time had nearly arrived for his departure from India. It had been the intention of the Committee of the Bible Society to present Mr. Birdwood with two small volumes of scripture in the vernacular, but that would have to be deferred to some other occasion. They all felt sure that in the home land Mr. Birdwood would continue to take the same interest in the work of the two societies, as he had manifested here, and would advance the cause of the parent societies when opportunity arose. Mr. Conder was also unable to be present, and consequently he (Mr. Morris) had been asked at the last moment to take the chair. He then called upon Mr. Douglas Green to read the annual report of the Bible Society, from which the following extracts are taken :—

The committee of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society again have the pleasure of placing before their friends and supporters the report of another year's work. In doing so they would acknowledge with humble thankfulness the goodness and mercy of God which have been vouchsafed to them in their endeavours to carry on the blessed work of circulating His word. Although the circulation does not compare very favourably with that of last year, there has been an increased activity in many departments of the work to which the statements following will bear witness. The work of revision has made steady progress. The amounts realised by subscriptions and donations and also by sales of Scriptures have been considerably more than those of the previous year while the printing presses in Bombay and Surat have been kept unusually busy with the society's publications. This latter fact is encouraging inasmuch as it implies an increasing demand for Scriptures. The work of the Colporteurs has not been very satisfactory on the whole, while on the other hand that of the Bible women, has shown signs of improvement. One of the most encouraging features of the year's work, however, has been the large number of grants to students, a statement of which appears in this report, and will, no doubt, be read with interest by those who have at heart the spiritual welfare of the educated portion of the native community. The work of the society for the year is given in detail under the various heads, Printing.—Marathi.—During the year editions of 3,000 copies of the book of Genesis and 20,000 copies of the Gospel of Luke, demy 16mo, were reprinted under the superintendence of the Rev. D. K. Shinde, 500 copies of the same Gospel in English were reprinted under the care of the Rev. Tukaram Nathoji and interleaved with the Marathi version. The reprinting of the edition of the Marathi pocket New Testament consisting of 5,000 copies, which at the end of the previous year had advanced as far as the 7th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, was completed and received from the press. At their meetings held in July, August, and September the Committee sanctioned the printing of the following editions under the superintendence of the Rev. Tukaram Nathoji, *viz* :—2,000 copies of the Book of Psalms demy 16mo., 2,000 copies of the Bible demy 8vo, 2,000 extra copies of Psalms, 4,000 extra copies of the New Testament, and 3,000 copies of the Bible, in large type, size. Of these last editions the Book of Psalms demy 16mo. was nearly completed at the end of the year and has since been received from thepress. Copies may now be had at the Society's Depot at one anna each. The printing of the demy 8vo. edition of the Bible has advanced so far as 1 Samuel, and it is hoped that the portable edition as far as the 8th chapter of Leviticus. The above editions of the Bible are being reprinted on thin India Paper, kindly supplied by the Parent Society at the request of the Committee, and the latter in the same type as that used for the pocket New Testament. This will greatly reduce the size of the books which previously proved so bulky, and for which there is every reason to believe there will be a good demand especially on the part of Native Christians. Gujarati :—The following Scriptures, which were approaching completion at the end of 1895, were published, *viz* :—5,000 copies of the New Testament 12mo., 2,000 copies of the New Testament small 8vo., with marginal references, and 10,000 copies of the Acts of the Apostles, demy 16mo., all of the revised edition. Editions of 2,000 copies of the revised book of Genesis, small 8vo, sanctioned by the Committee in September 1895, and 20,000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew demy 16mo., sanctioned in July 1896, were also reprinted. The Committee have agreed to print the following editions, *viz* :—2,000 copies of the Bible, long primer 8vo., portable size (tentative edition) and 10,000 copies of the Gospel of Luke, demy 16mo. At the end of the year the printing of the revised book of Psalms was approaching completion. Revision.—Marathi.—During the year Rev. Baba Padmanji completed the revision of the New Testament which at the close of the previous year had proceeded as far as the end of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By special desire of the Revision Committee, Rev. Baba is now proceeding with the revision of the Book of Psalms, of which he has finished the first seventy-two. The Committee regret to state that owing to a disease of the eyes from which he has been suffering for a long time, Mr. Baba has completely lost the use of one eye. They pray that he may be sustained during his severe affliction, he may be enabled to continue his valuable work in connection with this Society. The work of the Revision Committee which finally goes over the same ground availing itself of the results of Mr. Baba Padmanji's revision has proceeded as far as the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew. The sales of Scriptures and portions were as under :—From Bombay Depot 36,337, Poona 3·3, Mission Press, Surat 7,090, By Society's Colporteurs 7,974, total 51,724. Of the number sold there were :—Bibles 1,938, New Testaments 3,857, Portions 46,229. Missues.—The Bombay Depot issued 43,912. This is less than the number issued in 1895 by 5,821. These represent 25 languages. It is to be regretted that the number of Scriptures issued from the Bombay Depot is not so large this year but the big difference is partly accounted for by the fact that last year the Committee made nearly double the number of Free Grants, no less than 34,000 Scriptures being granted to sister auxiliaries, which cannot be counted as *bona fide* circulation. It is encouraging, however, to note that the number of Scriptures granted to successful University students has been nearly double that the previous year. This fact is all the more encouraging when it is remembered that in many Free Grants these Scriptures are applied for by students themselves. Another interesting feature about this year's circulation has been that while there have not been so many separate portions of Scriptures sold, the number of complete New Testaments sold has been increased by 411. In the month of March the Committee decided to open a small book-stall in a door-way below the Society's Depot in Carnac Road for the sale of vernacular Scriptures. This has been tried as an experiment, but has not proved very successful, only 145 Scriptures having been sold in a little over 7 months. During the year 18 Old Testaments, 122 New Testaments, and 3,145 Portions in Marathi and Gujarati were sold to Missionaries, for sale by their Mission agents, under the 75 per cent. discount rate The total proceeds of these sales amounted to Rs. 34-7-11. Grants.—2,074 Scriptures and portions of the value of Rs. 347-4-3 were granted during the year, of which 177 copies of Luke and Acts, 128 New Testaments, and 1·9 Bibles in English, total 414, were presented to successful students in the local University examinations of 1896-97. It is very gratifying to note how eagerly these presentation copies are sought for by the students, and in some cases, judging from letters which have accompanied applications for such copies, there is reason to believe that the Bible will be real dwith an interest more than that which attaches merely to an English text-book. Colportage.—Seven Colporteurs were in the Society's employ during the year, of whom 6 laboured for 12 months each, and one for 11 months. They sold at their respective stations and on tours 7,974 copies of the Scriptures and portions realizing Rs. 340.11-6, whilst their salaries, commissions, and travelling expenses amounted to Rs. 1,263-8-4. The number of Scriptures sold by the Colporteurs in 1895 was less than that of the previous year by 1,373 and the proceeds realized were also less than in 1895 by Rs. 10-14 The largest number sold was 1,740 by the Colporteurs in Belgaum. The cost of circulating each copy or portion of Scripture was one anna and ten pies. Bible-women.—During the year there were 3 Bible women employed in connection with this Auxiliary 2 in the Ahmednagar District, and 1 at Dharwar The annual returns of their work show that between them they have worked for 142 weeks and read the Scriptures to Maratha, Brahman, Musalman women. The average number read to per week was 148 : 34 Scripture portions were sold and 13 given away. Salaries of Bible-women amounted to Rs. 300. The Committee again remind Missionaries that the Parent Society makes special yearly grants for the support of Bible-women and is very anxious to see the number of Bible-women employed in this Presidency, under conditions of its grants, considerably increased. The Committee are of opinion that there is much scope for such valuable work seeing that the women of India can only be reached by their sisters. From the financial statement it will be seen that the Parent Society have again this year afforded very liberal help by grants of Scriptures and money for the carrying on the work of this Auxiliary, and it is with greatful thanks that the committee acknowledge their generous aid. It is also a matter for thankfulness that there has been an increase in subscriptions and donations both in Bombay and the Mofussil, thereby showing that there has been an increasing practical interest in the work of the Bible Society on the part of Christian friends. But, although the sum contributed under this head is considerably larger than last year, it is not what it ought to be, and does not compare very favourably with sums contributed to Bible Society auxiliaries in other presidencies. The English and Native churches have done a little better this year in the matter of contributions, but there are still several churches in which collections are never taken up on behalf of the Bible Society, and whose doors as yet have not been opened at deputation to plead its cause. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,172-13-10. Of this amount the expenses incurred in connection with the Marathi Revision amounted to Rs. 1,401-12-0, while the expenditure on account of printing and binding Marathi and Gujarati Scriptures was Rs. 7,226-1-0. During the year Scriptures were purchased from other Indian auxiliaries to the extent of Rs. 1,199-4-0. The accounts for the year were audited by Mr. J. Clark. The month of April, 1897, will see the departure to England of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who has been the much honoured president of this Society for eleven years. With heartiness the Committee wish him God speed, but deeply regret that they are losing from their midst such a faithful and valued friend.

Mr. Frank J. Clark, the acting honorary secretary of the Tract and Book Society, then read the annual report, from which the following extracts are given :—

The business of the Society has been adversely affected in almost every department by a variety of circumstances, which were beyond the Committee's control, and though some at least of the difficulties have been overcome, they are unable to submit so satisfactory a report as the last. There have been several changes in the executive. In October the Committee accepted with much regret the resignation of Rev. Thomas Davis, on his departure from Bombay, of the office of Secretary, which he had filled with great devotion for nearly two years. They have been unable as yet to secure a successor in this most important post, but in the meanwhile Mr. A. R. King has very kindly been carrying on the duties in spite of his being already much pressed with work. To both Mr. Davis and Mr. King the cordial thanks of the Society are due. During the year certain serious irregularities in the conduct of the business in the Depot were discovered, whereby the Society had probably suffered considerable financial loss. After the fullest investigation and much careful consideration, the services of a portion of the Depot Staff were dispensed with temporary measures being adopted for the carrying on of the work. The expense and loss of business thus occasioned seriously affected the Society, but in Mr. Stephenson, who was eventually ppointed as Superintendent and his assistants, the Committee belive they have secured the services of a reliable and efficient staff, and they desire to take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the manner in which they have worked through a most trying time in spite of being shorthanded through one of the assistants being attacked by the plague and death and desertion among the peons. The system of account keeping has been greatly simplified, and a more complete check and control over receipts and expenditure has thus been made possible. Arrangements are being made for the regular audit of the Society's books by a professional auditor. Changes have also been made in connection with the London agents of the Society, and the few months' experience of the new arrangements warrants the belief that greater promptitude and accuracy, in the filling of orders is now being attained, a fact which will, no doubt, be appreciated by our customers. The usual annual stocktaking took place in May as usual, and showed that the stock of Books amounted to Rs. 25,600 in value, while that of Stationery and Fancy Goods was about Rs. 9,000. These figures do not include the large stock of Vernacular Publications, a complete list of which is appended to this Report. The changes in the Depot Staff and still more the prevalence of the plague in Bombay and famine throughout the Presidency caused a serious falling off in the sales. The issues for Christmas alone, when the largest business of the year is usually done, were less by Rs. 2,700 than the preceding year. Many residents in the Mofussil, who usually send large orders obtained their supplies from Calcutta or elsewhere with a view to avoid the chance of infection, while others, in consequence of the demands on their purses made by the famine and the famine-stricken people around them, had less to spend on books than usual. Our total issues of imported goods show a decrease for the year of Rs. 9,105. It is encouraging, however, to find that the decrease in the issue of Vernacular Publications is under Rs. 300, in consequence to some extent of the special appeals to missionaries and others made early in the year. The Committee would be glad if the large assortment of tracts and books which the Society has in stock could more rapidly be put into circulation among the natives of India. The work done by the Society in selling on commission the publications of the Christian Literature Society of India has steadily increased, and during the year 1896 sales to the garrison under report the issues reached the unprecedented total of Rs. 10,729-7-3. Vernacular publication.—It is a matter for great regret that the condition of the finances of the Society has prevented the publication of any books of importance in the past year. This is due to the fact that the limited sum available for printing in the last two years was somewhat largely exceeded by the publication of the Marathi Hymnal and some other large works, and the money borrowed to meet these bills has not yet been repaid. Grants.—The Committee have been encouraged by any additional grant to the Religious Tract Society of London for the continued assistance they have generously given towards the publication work of the Society. Their grants have been as follows :—Money grants for vernacular publications Rs. 250-0-0; Printed Paper received valued at £237-3-0; English Tracts for free distribution £25-0-0. The usual grant of picture leaflets has been received from the *Children's Special Service Mission* and the bills for printing them in Marathi and Gujarathi have been met by that Society. These coloured leaflets are very greatly appreciated, and the thanks of the Society are due to the C.S.S. M. for their generous gift. The annual presentation of Scriptures and books received from the Bible Society, the Christian Literature Society of India and the Religious Tract Society was made to the successful students in the Colleges in this Presidency. The Committee acknowledge with hearty thanks the receipt of Rs. 730-4-0 subscribed by the Society's friends during the year. This cannot be called a large sum, but the Committee are glad to state that it is considerably larger than the amount received from subscriptions in 1895. The whole of the money thus received is devoted solely to the preparation and publication of vernacular books and tracts, and the Committe has therefore no hesitation in earnestly appealing to the friend of the Society for increased help in this way. New works are ready for publication and some of the Society's books and tracts for which there is a demand are out of print, but the work cannot be begun until funds come in.

Mr. T. A. Bailey, of Poona, moved the adoption of the report of the Bible Society. He testified to the value of the work of the parent societies in every land. The report spoke of good work well done. The society had a noble task in distributing the scriptures in an age of great scepticism; and antagonism to evangelical truth. When men and women took the word of God for themselves and frankly studied it, its truths would appeal to their hearts. He spoke of the yearning after truth which characterised educated native youths, and said that the work of the society, by placing the scriptures within their reach, was giving them the best help possible. The bible taught them how they could be delivered from sin, and saved to righteousness, and they were concerned that evening in the work of spreading to others the benefit which they had themselves received from the scriptures. He went on to urge the importance of close continuous study of the Word on the part of all who acknowledged the supremacy of Christ.

The Rev. G. W. Peel seconded the adoption of the report. The value of the work of the society could be seen by a perusal of the reports of the various missionary societies labouring in India. He gave a number of instances of the references in these reports to conversion directly traceable to the spread of the vernacular scriptures. He testified to the great increase in the habit of bible reading on the part of natives. God, not only needed missionaries; he also needed the Bible Society.

The report was then adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved the adoption of the report of the Tract and Book Society. He pointed out that the work of both societies was mainly sustained by help from parent societies, the local contributions not exceeding Rs. 2,000. In older days Christians rallied round these efforts in Bombay, but to-day it was not so. The position was not creditable to a city like Bombay. He trusted that the increase of local help reported this year would be very largely extended in future. He regretted that there had been a temporary suspension of new publication, but he pointed out that the work of spreading vernacular Christian literature was still proceeding by means of the publications already printed. The influence of the work of the two societies had in the past been far-reaching, and he trusted that the influence would be still further shown. The importance of extending the range of Christian literature open to the Native converts was very great, and the society was doing more than any other organisation in this direction. Referring to the approaching departure of Mr. Birdwood, Dr. Mackichan said that the cause of his having won the regard, trust, and confidence of the people in all parts of the Presidency to an extent seldom seen in the service to which he belonged, was his consistent Christian character.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The Rev W. H. Dixon moved the appointment of the officers and committee of the Bible Society for the ensuing year, which was seconded by Professor Velinkar, and agreed to.

A similar motion in respect to the Tract and Book Society was moved by the Rev. W. H. Stephens, seconded by the Rev. Wilkie Brown, and unanimously agreed to.

A collection was made at the close.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

On Monday, February 22nd, a sitting of the Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India, was held at the India Office, Lord Welby, G. C. B., presiding.

Sir Henry Waterfield, Secretary in the Financial Department of the India Office, and Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller and Auditor-General to the Government of India, were re-examined in amplification or correction of evidence already given. Sir Henry produced a statement as to the increase of provincial taxation which he thought bore out his view that although there had been a considerable increase in the income from taxation, it was due to better administration and not to taxation imposed in order to give provincial Governments more money.

Mr. Mowbray: Is it not the case that the improvement of administration as regards revenue is induced by the fact that the provincial authorities are aware that any surplus is at their disposal to meet expenditure on objects in which they are specially interested?—Yes; but they cannot increase it beyond what is already authorised by the law. As to the policy pursued with regard to irrigation works, Sir Henry read extracts from official documents showing that such works were only to be undertaken when they were estimated to be productive. Witness thought that this rule had been generally followed. In some cases irrigation works were recommended without regard to this rule to prevent famine. On the whole these works had produced the financial result expected of them. Continuing, witness pointed out that in the finance accounts just received for 1895-96 there was a note showing that Rx. 79,400 was recovered from Indian Civil Servants by deductions from their salaries on account of contributions towards annuities. With respect to a reference by the chairman, earlier in the proceedings to the revenue, witness produced a quantity of figures indicating that the net increase of revenue in the ten years 1883-84, 1893-94 was not 19 but rather less than 9½ millions of rupees.

Mr. Jacob had before the Committee some reasons in support of the Indian view of the question of England bearing a share of the cost of Aden. The Indian view was that the discussions of this question has been prejudiced by introducing the matter of the transfer to the control of Aden. It seemed to India that these two questions were independent, and that it did not follow that England should bear no share of the cost, because the control was in the hands of India, any more than it would follow that India should bear no share of the cost if the control were transferred. The grounds on which India urged that England should bear some share were that England was very largely interested in the maintenance of Aden from many points of view. The commercial interests involved had been stated, and witness had little to add to them. The necessities of trade especially since the opening of the Suez Canal had rendered the place peculiarly valuable to England as a commercial nation; it had well been called the key of the commercial highway to the East; and it was no exaggeration to say that the whole commercial world—and most of all England, the principal commercial nation of the world—was interested in its maintenance. But from a naval, and consequently from a military point of view, Aden was equally important to England. In the event of war it would furnish the navy with a fortified coaling and refitting station on a main line of imperial communication, and would thus form a naval base for defending communications in the east. England had indeed admitted her interests in this respect by bearing a share of the cost of the fortifications and armaments: and it might be urged that she was equally interested in the maintenance of an adequate garrison. Politically Aden derived a considerable part of its importance, not from the consideration of Indian interests, but from its relation to the general foreign policy of the Empire.

It was a centre from which influence was exercised—not only in interests of India alone—or the Arabian and Persian coasts. And questions of internal affection of wider interests than those of India, and their settlement would not and could not be left to the Government of India. The policy must be decided at home and India thus might become involved in diplomatic matters in which she had very little voice and over which she had no active control—her action would be limited to carrying out at her own expense a policy which she had not laid down and whose aim would be complicated by British and European rather than by Indian considerations. India in fact ran the risk of becoming entangled in troubles in South Africa and of finding herself stricken people around them, had less to spend on books than usual. Our total issues of imported goods show a decrease for the year of Rs. 9,105. It is encouraging, however, to find that the decrease in the issue of Vernacular Publications is under Rs. 300, in consequence to some extent of the special appeals to missionaries and others made early in the year. The Committee would be glad if the large assortment of tracts and books which the Society has in stock could more rapidly be put into circulation among the natives of India. The work done by the Society in selling on commission the publications of the Christian Literature Society of India has steadily increased, and during the year 1896 sales to the garrison under report the issues reached the unprecedented total of Rs. 10,729-7-3. Vernacular publication.—It is a matter for great regret that the condition of the finances of the Society has prevented the publication of any books of importance in the past year. This is due to the fact that the limited sum available for printing in the last two years was somewhat largely exceeded by the publication of the Marathi Hymnal and some other large works, and the money borrowed to meet these bills has not yet been repaid. Grants.—The Committee have been encouraged by any additional grant to the Religious Tract Society of London for the continued assistance they have generously given towards the publication work of the Society. Their grants have been as follows :—Money grants for vernacular publications Rs. 250-0-0; Printed Paper received valued at £237-3-0; English Tracts for free distribution £25-0-0. The usual grant of picture leaflets has been received from the *Children's Special Service Mission* and the bills for printing them in Marathi and Gujarathi have been met by that Society. These coloured leaflets are very greatly appreciated, and the thanks of the Society are due to the C.S.S. M. for their generous gift. The annual presentation of Scriptures and books received from the Bible Society, the Christian Literature Society of India and the Religious Tract Society was made to the successful students in the Colleges in this Presidency. The Committee ackn

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE movement for the erection of a memorial to Mr. E. B. Browning in Kelloe Church is about to be accomplished. Messrs J. McMillan and Son, sculptors, of that town, have been instructed by the committee to prepare a marble table to be placed in the church. It had long been a disputed question as to the birthplace and date of birth of the great poetess. The Rev. Canon Burnett discovered in the registers of Kelloe Church that Mr. Browning was born at Coxhoe Hall on March 6, 1806. The parentage of the poetess was afterwards discovered by Mr. John Robinson, their marriage having taken place at Gosforth, her mother being of a well-known Newcastle family. It is fitting, therefore, that the first memorial in England to Mrs. Browning should be in her native parish.

The recent death of the aged Countess of Devon recalls the romantic story of the marriage of that lady's mother, Henrietta, Countess of Rothes. In 1801 Lady Henrietta Leslie, afterwards Countess of Rothes, and then a girl of sixteen, was married to a man in a very humble station of life. In 1817 Lady Henrietta's father, the Earl of Rothes, died, and his daughter, became Countess in her own right. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of February, 1817, after recording the Earl's death, says: "He has left four daughters, the eldest of whom succeeds to his title and estates. The present Countess is married to a respectable man, a gardener in the New-road, whose name she bore, dropping the title of Lady, to which by courtesy she was entitled as an Earl's daughter; and she and her husband have always enjoyed most perfect felicity in their humble condition."

Mr. Lang, in the March *Longman*, contributes his quota to the subject of reviewing. He confesses that most reviewers are like cat-doctors—they do not know much, and we read. In my opinion a critic ought to be able to correct an author where his author is wrong, and to add, if only a little, to the information. Clearly books of history, science, scholarship can only be criticised by a person who knows the subject. If he does not know it, the reviewer can only give a summary of the book's contents and say whether it interests him, by style and manner, or not. This is the not useless function of the "newsman of the Republic of Letters." It is not criticism. But Mr. Lang thinks an author is not unlucky if he gets as much from his reviewer. He does not regard ordinary reviewing of books which are not novels as very healthy.

A correspondent writes that the late Sir John Thompson attributed the whole of his success to prayer. The story of his first great speech in the House of Commons was given some ago in the Canadian Catholic Record. His opponent on that occasion was the eloquent Edward Blake, and Sir John naturally felt nervous at having to face so powerful a foe, but his first thought was to secure the prayers of his eldest child on his behalf. It was impossible, however, to communicate with her in time and he resigned himself to prayer and waited. His speech was a masterpiece and the beginning of the career that ended with his death at Windsor Castle. His daughter, although not written to by her father heard of the important speech he was to make and prayed for his success.

In some very interesting "Notes on Lord Leighton" in the March *Cornhill*, Giovanni Costa, who was for nearly half a century in friendly and artistic intercourse with the late P. R. A., tells what Leighton did for George Mason, "the glory of English art." Mason was living almost in misery, hidden from the world and burdened with children. Leighton went to him in his solitude (1873), took him with him, and showed him the beauties of the "Black Country," making in a little sketch-book drawings of schemes for future pictures. "It was as if he reopened his eyes and inspired him with new life. At the same time, and with the greatest delicacy, he supplied him with money in advance on the pictures he commissioned from him for himself and for his friends."

On Leighton's return to London from this visit he secured mention of Mason in the Press, and spoke much of him in the artistic world and to artists. He also prepared his house in London, and from that time he never abandoned him, always helping him, giving him courage, advice, and money. Mason died in 1873, leaving a widow and several children without any resources. Leighton arranged the sale of all the pictures, studies, and effects of his friend, and from the proceeds of this sale he obtained for them an annual income at that time of £200. "That which he did for Mason," it is added, "he did for many other artists."

Leighton, we are further told, had correspondents, small and great, all over the world, and never neglected to reply to any one of them. Another trait in his character is thus referred to:—He worshipped children, and his pictures of children with fruit and flowers are among the most delicious and spontaneous work ever done by him in painting. And I can see him again, during the last visit that he paid to Rome, in 1895, on his knees before my little girl to accede to her request that she should have a lock of his hair as a remembrance. Leighton, concludes his old friend, solved certain problems which appeared insoluble. "For instance, he combined a life at high pressure with the most exquisite politeness—with poetry, an iron will with the tenderness of a mother's heart, high aims with a practical life and with the worship of Beauty, the ardour of which was only equalled by its purity."

Australian papers contain particulars of a phenomenon in the shape of a white man who was originally black. The name of this freak of nature is Simon Gabriel, and he was born at Mauritius forty-two years ago, both his parents being according to his history, of pure negro blood. About ten years ago he was cook at the Adelaid Hospital, and had up to that time shown no signs of changing colour. He subsequently went to Mildura as cook to one of the Chaffey brothers, and it was at the irrigation settlement that his skin first began to grow white. The process was gradual. It started with a white spot on his forehead and spread gradually over his face. Meanwhile the other parts of his body were beginning to show evidences of a lighter hue, and before a year had passed, much to the astonishment of his wife, he was of as light a tint as any white man in the settlement. When he returned a short time ago as a patient to the Adelaid Hospital to be treated for rheumatism, he was at once recognised by his former fellow-servants as "Simon, the black cook." The change from black to white was not the result of any skin disease. Gabriel to-day is as healthy and as perfect a white man as may be found anywhere in Melbourne. His identity is beyond doubt.

Dr. Sperates Lazudaky, a Greek physician in Paris, tells a characteristic anecdote of his friend and frequent correspondent, the Greek Prime Minister Delyannis. A few years azo the King and his Minister were not so thoroughly agreed in policy as they now are, and King George requested Delyannis to resign. In February, 1893, when the general elections were taking place throughout Greece, by which the Greek people were to decide whether the King or Delyannis had the nation's vote, the result was against Delyannis. No statesman, says Dr Lugudaky was ever more cool-headed or less excited. During the fatal day on which his whole political future seemed to be at stake, Delyannis sat at home quietly in his study, and read through the "Antigone" of Sophocles. That tragedy handles a conflict with a King, and Delyannis said that he was there and then singularly impressed with the words of Antigone to King Kreon, "Above thy will there stands the Laws Divine."

As everybody knows, Mr. James Payn has been a reviewer of books for many years, and we learn from an interview with him, which Miss Mary Angela Dickens contributes to the March *Windsor Magazine*, that he has the strongest possible opinion on the subject of signed critiques: "It's a mistake," he says emphatically. "The fashion seems to be going out, and I'm glad of it. The critic ought to be impersonal. You don't speak of a man, even when you praise him, exactly as you speak to him if it's impossible. And if your write a criticism of your friend's work, and sign it with your name, you're speaking directly to him. It must influence your point of view. It's inevitable; it can't be helped." Mr. Payn prides himself upon the fact that he never wrote a bad notice of a book in his life, except in one case where he thought the book was immoral. "When I don't like a book I simply leave it alone. When I like it I like to say so."

A religious custom, which is said to be absolutely without a parallel in the Roman Catholic Church in England, has prevailed at the Benedictine Abbey of Princethorpe, where the Anthem for the Queen—*Domine, salvum fac Reginam nostram*—has been sung in choir by the nuns daily without interruption during their prescribed "Office" throughout the whole of her Majesty's reign. This custom was ...ed in grantitude for the cordial welcome and ...ity extended to the Benedictine community ...nglish Government when they fled to his ...on Montargis during the French Revolu... the practice has never been discontinued ...gle day throughout that long period.

...OTHERS.—Are you broken in your ...d suffering with the pain of cutting ...t a chemist and get a bottle of ...oothing Syrup. It will relieve the ...diately. It is perfectly harmless ... taste. It produces natural quiet ...the child from pain, and the little ... bright as a button." It soothes ...ns the gums, allays all pains, ...ulates the bowels, and is the best ...r dysentery and diarrhœa, whether ...thing or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's ... is sold by Medicine Dealers every ...r bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Thafee, 372 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Shir and Mucalla, with a general cargo four cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,912 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong 27th February with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon 3rd March via Colombo, and Cochin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain M Gray, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Hajee Mahomed Fozan as Cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Archimede Captain S Aufosso arrived yesterday: From Genoa—Captain F A Landon Mrs Landon, Mr. Phillips, Mrs Phillip's, Mr Smith, Mrs Smith, Miss Linley, Mr Roberts, Mrs Roberts and Ayah.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis, 5th March with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers. Mr Katigha, Mr E Siddatt, Mrs Mohomed, Bai Katigha, Mr and Mrs Zunal, Mr Ismail and 56 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Chupra	1436	Hill	Rangoon		M M & Co
D	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Jedda		B & P S N Co
E	Muke Maru	2053	Going	Japan	18-3	N Y Kaisha
L	Indravati	512	Ahmet	Mangalore	19-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Fallodon Hall	2208	Parker	Not fixed		M M & Co
O	Goa	1217	Plomuer	Zanzibar	27-3	Do.
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay		D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	C. Gulf		18-3	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmalji	Bhownugar		20-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner	Marseilles	20-3	W A G & Co
2	Asia	2396	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
4	Ravenna	2046	Denny			P & O Co
9	Queen Olga	2128	Harris	San Francisco		W & A G & Co
10	Austria	2292	Tait	Trieste	1-4	Do.
12	Ravensthaler	1857	Gramberg	Karachi &c	24-3	Glade & Co
13	Arab	374	Wells	Genoa and Havre	20-3	K N & Co
15	Cashmere	1695	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Oke

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Akbar	2244 tons gross		H C Joosub

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Chupra s	Hill	Rangoon, March 3.
18	Naiera s	Raffin	Port Louis, March 5.
	Hydaspes s	Barcham	Hongkong, Feb 27.
	Gisela s	Brelich	Triest via Karachi.
	Pachumba s	Acheson	Karachi.
	Archimede s		Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Muke Maru s	Going	Japan, &c.
	Mirzapore s	Jephson	Shanghai.
	Pembs s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Heafee, Nacoda, for Mucalla, &c.
" Ellora, Gray, for Calcutta, &c.

The Steamer Ouda, entered for loading yesterday, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R

Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.
2. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m., on Sunday the 21st instant. Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms. Pouches will not be worn.
3. Revolver Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Saturday the 20th instant on the sands near Woodhouse Bridge for Officers who may wish to fire their annual course. Ammunition will be on the ground.
4. 2nd Lieutenant R H Vincent, 3rd Volunteer Rifles, is attached to the Corps for duty from this date and posted to A Company.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th March 1897.

1. There will be Class Firing daily until Wednesday the 31st instant except to-day and to-morrow.
2. There will be morning drills at both Head-quarters, at 7 a.m., every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st inclusive. All expenses for conveyance to these parades will be refunded on application.
3. The Annual Inspection will take place to-morrow (Saturday) the 20th instant and will be taken in two parts:—

Part I—At Mahalaxmi Fort commencing at 6-45 a.m. Service Practice from the 10-inch B M L Guns (Gataore Gun Competition) and 10-inch Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order with putties, but without arms.

Members will make their own arrangements for reaching the Fort all expenses therefore will be refunded at the Fort on application. Breakfast will be provided in the Swimming Bath Compound for all members who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.

Members of the competing teams should make arrangements to be present at the Fort up to 9 a.m. at least

Part II—The General Inspection will be held on the Oval. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Dress—Full Dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but no putties. Members are reminded that to earn the capitation grant it is necessary to attend the Inspection Parade. Every member must therefore be present or obtain leave of absence. Members who are unable to attend through illness should send a medical certificate.

4. The Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m. this evening for a short final rehearsal of the Ceremonial part of the annual inspection. Dress.—Full dress with arms, putties not to be worn.

5. The Competition for the Hamilton Shield (Drill and Guard Mounting Competition) will be held after the Ceremonial part of the Annual Inspection on Saturday evening next the 20th instant. Conditions as last year. The Shield to be held for a year by the N C O in charge of winning team. Members of 1st and 2nd Teams to receive medals.

6. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Sunday evening next for Church parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress:—Full dress, side arms only, no putties.

7. Members who intend to compete for the laying and range-finding prizes are requested to send in their names at once, when dates will be fixed and instructions issued to competitors.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Corps Club to-morrow night at 9 p.m.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—*The Medical Times.*
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Codsist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"
British Medical Journal

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
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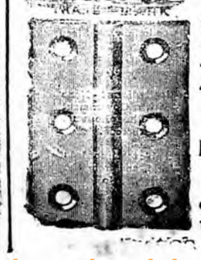

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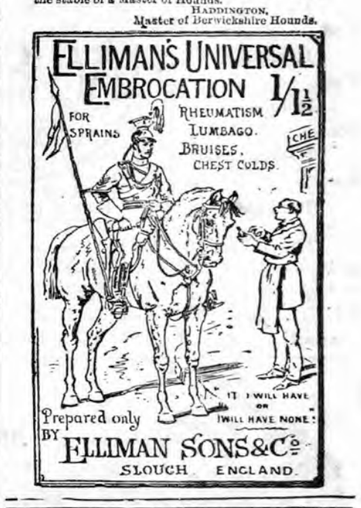

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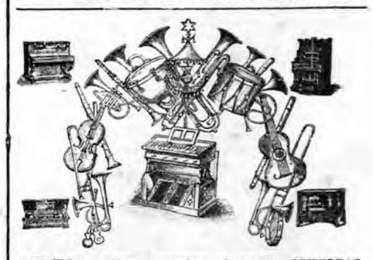

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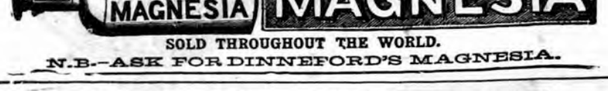

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